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No. 176

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JACKSON of Illinois).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 1, 2009.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JESSE L. JACKSON, Jr. to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Seasonal cold winds and the hesitancy to name deep-seated fears draw us inward, Lord God.

It is time for outdoor furniture and some plants to be brought inside. Oil and gas are no longer for movement away from hard realities, but remain costly for the comforts of home. Barren trees silhouette some loneliness as family values take priority.

Be with us, Lord, as the stripping winter approaches. Clothe us anew with the garment of hope as we prepare for Your future coming of more light, integrity, and peace.

For You are Lord of all and in all. So we repeatedly call upon Your holy name now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HOYER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 23, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, The Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 23, 2009, at 9:26 a.m.:

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 214.

Appointments:
Ronald Reagan Centennial Commission
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

HONORING ABE POLLIN

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, our Capital City is mourning the death of one of its leading citizens, a man I was proud to call my friend: Abe Pollin. Our thoughts and sympathy are with his wife, Irene, and his sons, Robert and Jim.

Abe Pollin's business skill, his philanthropy, and his civic spirit changed

Washington, D.C., for the better; and, indeed, his legacy extends far beyond this city. It is a legacy that will long outlive Abe Pollin himself, but I rise today to honor the man behind it.

Abe was the son of a Russian immigrant who came to this country speaking no English, and he rose to become one of this city's most successful developers.

He was a boy whose fondest memories were of paying 25 cents to sit in the bleachers at Washington Senators games. And even when he had brought basketball and hockey teams to Washington, he kept his childhood passion for sports.

The same work ethic that sent him to local railroad yards at 4 in the morning to buy supplies for his father's contracting business helped make him a fortune building housing for thousands. For some that would have been enough, but for Abe it was only the beginning.

Like his father, Morris, whose generosity earned him the nickname "Charity" in the Washington Jewish community, Abe Pollin has a proud place in the great American and Jewish traditions of philanthropy. There are thousands and thousands who owe him thanks, whether or not they knew him firsthand. They are sons and daughters of 9/11 victims whose education Abe helped pay for, D.C. families who live in affordable housing that Abe built.

Speaking in 1997 of the arena that was the centerpiece of Washington's downtown rebirth, Abe said this:

"I walk through that building and I get tears in my eyes. I've got everything I've ever done in my life on the line."

It was his money that paid to build that arena.

"My advisers think I'm nuts. But I wanted to do something special for my town."

Indeed, Abe Pollin's life was something special for this town, for sports

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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not only in this town but in America, and for his country.

LETTER FROM GREG HOLLOWAY

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as part of a nationwide effort to pass the right kind of health care reform, a constituent from Austin, Greg Holloway, has written an open letter to Congress. He represents the organization Common Sense Texans:

"My name is Greg Holloway. I speak not only for myself and my family but also for over a hundred thousand other Texans with whom I collaborate and who I know share my views.

"You tell us that you are concerned about health care for our disadvantaged citizens. We are too. We wrote a plan, published by the Austin American-Statesman, that would immediately allow up to \$100 billion annually to be sent directly to private health care and health insurance for the needy without a raise in taxes. You ignore any of our alternatives and instead raise taxes, increase costs, and draft a bill that excludes millions and provides no meaningful health care benefits until 2013.

"Stop this bill and give us health care reform that will help, not hurt, our country and its citizens."

JOBS

(Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the holiday season should be a joyous time for all as we celebrate with our loved ones and count our blessings.

Unfortunately, many families have been hit hard by the downturn and are feeling the pinch during this special time. Far too many people in my district are out of work and even more are making due with less. It will be a challenge for them to make sure their children have a memorable holiday. I am confident they will make do and remind their families what's really important: faith, family, and health.

But this should remind us how important it is for Congress to help create jobs. Partisan bickering cannot stand in the way of creating jobs and helping these families.

There is much we can do to create new opportunities in Arizona and across the country, and we can't just wish for things to get better. We must actively work to make things better, and that must be our top priority.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF MICHELIN'S LEXINGTON COUNTY PLANT

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, 30 years ago on November 28, 1979, I was honored to help break ground on the Michelin Tire Corporation plant in Lexington, South Carolina, recruited by Governor Jim Edwards.

Michelin, the French tire manufacturer, has annual sales of \$7.25 billion, and they employ close to 18,000 American workers. Over 7,000 of those jobs are in my home State.

For over 30 years, Michelin plants have been successful due to hard-working South Carolinians, and today they specialize in world-class car and Earth-mover tires. In addition to providing jobs, Michelin is an involved corporate citizen.

Another extraordinary achievement, yesterday we broke ground on the Ameresco biomass cogeneration project at the Savannah River site. CEO George Sakellaris has pioneered the development of alternative energy projects.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

THE ESCALATION IN AFGHANISTAN

(Mr. KUCINICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KUCINICH. Today our President will announce an escalation in Afghanistan: as many as 35,000 additional troops, costing an additional \$35 billion to prop up a government which most acknowledge is indefensibly corrupt.

We need to redefine our national security. Our national security will not be found in occupations which fuel insurgencies. Our national security will not be found through paying off contestants in Afghanistan who are with us one day and who shoot at our soldiers the next.

We can secure our borders without expanding them across the world. And we can redefine our national security by making sure that every able-bodied person in America has a job, by helping people save their homes and protect their savings and their investments and their retirement security.

We need new thinking and a new course of action, not further into Afghanistan but out. Not further away from the concerns of the American people, but focusing on what's important here at home.

CONGRESS MUST REPEAL THE DEATH TAX

(Mr. SMITH of Nebraska asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the estate tax, also known as the death tax, has been a drag on America's family-owned small businesses for

decades. It threatens our Nation's farms and ranches, the very businesses which produce 86 percent of U.S. agricultural products.

Farmers and ranchers work their entire lives to build their land and equipment for their operations; yet the existence of the death tax could take it all away.

The death tax impedes economic growth because it lowers incentives for small family businesses to invest capital in their own economic endeavors. In other words, it punishes success.

This flies in the face of the very principles upon which our country was founded.

The estate tax is inappropriate, and it needs to be eliminated once and for all. Doing so in the right way would lift a tremendous weight off the shoulders of America's family-owned small businesses, farms, and ranches.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF THE TOWN OF WAKE FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA

(Mr. MILLER of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MILLER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the 100th birthday of Wake Forest, North Carolina.

The State legislature officially chartered the town on February 20, 1909; but the community really dates from 1832 when Dr. Calvin Jones sold 613 acres of land to the North Carolina Baptist Convention to establish the Wake Forest Manual Labor Institute to train future ministers. The institution later became Wake Forest College.

Dr. Jones described Wake Forest as "one of the best communities in the State. The inhabitants, without, I believe, a single exception, are sober, moral, and thriving in their circumstances, and not a few are educated and intelligent."

That is still true of Wake Forest. Although Wake Forest College moved to Winston-Salem in 1956, the Southern Baptist Convention located its new seminary in Wake Forest, maintaining Wake Forest's reputation as a town of higher learning and faith.

Wake Forest is now a progressive community of more than 27,000 residents. Forbes Magazine recently listed Wake Forest as the 20th fastest-growing suburb in America. The residents of Wake Forest now boast a vibrant town with more than 100 businesses and a rich and well-maintained historical district.

I join the residents of Wake Forest in their centennial celebration.

NAVY SEALS CAPTURE FALLUJAH TERRORIST

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Navy's elite commando unit, the

SEALs, have captured one of the most notorious terrorists in Iraq. This terrorist planned the murder of four Americans in Fallujah. He had their bodies burned and hung from a bridge.

But instead of celebrating and honoring their bold accomplishment, the military has decided to court-martial the three SEALs.

The terrorist they captured says the Navy SEALs punched him in the mouth. And now he's whining about a fat lip. Even if the Navy SEALs punched this murderer in the mouth, the military brass is overreacting. After all, we're in the middle of a war. Punching is allowed. So is shooting. Instead of a court-martial, the SEALs should be getting medals.

It seems the military is more concerned about this captured criminal's bruised lip than they are about the SEALs doing their job.

The job of the American military is to fight wars. They're supposed to defeat the enemy. They break things. That's what they do.

The military needs to be trying this terrorist for the murder of Americans instead of court-martialing the SEALs for successfully accomplishing their mission.

And that's just the way it is.

□ 1415

CONGRATULATING UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR GREGORY SALAMO ON 2009 U.S. PROFESSOR OF THE YEAR

(Mr. BOOZMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Gregory Salamo for being named a 2009 United States Professor of the Year. Dr. Salamo, distinguished professor of physics and a Fellow of the Optical Society of America, joined the faculty at the University of Arkansas in 1975. Since then he has regularly demonstrated extraordinary leadership and commitment to his students and area of study. He continuously works to expand interdisciplinary research and education by establishing new degree programs and courses which have provided greater educational and career opportunities for students and faculty. His research is widely published, and his hard work makes him a model of success for students as well as for fellow educators.

I commend Dr. Salamo for his passion for educating and wish him success in all future endeavors. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring an educator whose accomplishments and devotion to the University of Arkansas have not gone unnoticed.

IT'S ALL ABOUT MONEY AND POWER

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, according to press reports, we are now going to send 34,000 more troops to Afghanistan, in addition to the 68,000 already there. The Pentagon tells us it costs \$1 million a year for each soldier there, or \$1 billion for each 1,000. This means we will be spending over \$100 billion a year on top of the almost half a trillion we've spent on the 8-year-old Afghanistan war already.

I know that, like any gigantic bureaucracy, the Defense Department always wants more money and more employees, but this is getting ridiculous. And fiscal conservatives should be the ones most horrified by all this spending. On top of all this, we still have 120,000 troops in Iraq and are still spending megabillions there. And the Pentagon is so bureaucratic that we are told it will take several years to fully withdraw, if we ever do.

President Eisenhower warned us about the military industrial complex, but I think even he would be shocked. This is all about money and power, but we can no longer afford to lose so many lives and spend and borrow so much money.

MICROMANAGEMENT OF THE MILITARY

(Mr. GOHMERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I was at Fort Benning when, in 1979, the President ordered a rescue mission. But he micromanaged. He dictated. They didn't need 12 helicopters; just go in with 8. They knew if they didn't get there with six, they'd have to abort. Well, they got there with five, and the aborted mission cost us lives. Back in the 1960s, President Johnson tried to micromanage Vietnam from Washington. What a terrible mistake. And now, it appears that the President will need to fire General McChrystal, because it is imperative that the President have generals he can trust.

General McChrystal says, "The impact of time on our effort in Afghanistan has been underappreciated, and we require a new way of thinking about it." He said, "I believe the short-term fight will be decisive. Failure to gain the initiative and reverse insurgent momentum in the near-term (next 12 months)—while Afghan security capacity matures—risks an outcome where defeating the insurgency is no longer possible."

Fire him if you don't trust him. Should have been acted on 3 months ago.

HONORING WORLD AIDS DAY

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 21st annual

World AIDS Day, and to remember, reflect on those we have lost, and recommit to ending HIV/AIDS. This year's theme, "Universal Access and Human Rights," is a call to action, a sign of the continued urgency of this moral challenge, and a reminder that HIV/AIDS is still with us in a very major way. The fight to end this disease must go on. The moral case alone is reason to act, but we also know that the spread of infectious diseases, especially HIV/AIDS, can destroy the very fabric of nations and create a fury of despair.

American leadership is essential to preventing suffering and instability in the developing world. Since the first World AIDS Day in 1988, we have made enormous progress. We have dramatically increased resources for both domestic and international HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment, and research. These investments have provided lifesaving anti-retroviral treatment to millions of people while also taking critical steps to prevent millions of new HIV cases.

Reiterating our commitment, Congress recently passed, in a bipartisan way, and President Obama signed into law the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Extension Act, continuing this essential lifeline of care, treatment, and support for more than half a million low-income Americans living with this disease. And around the same time, the President lifted the ban on entry of individuals with HIV/AIDS into our country. This was good news for all who were concerned about the global AIDS conference that's going to be held in the United States in 2012.

When Congress and the President make the dream of health insurance reform a reality for all Americans, we will improve access to lifelong medications and open the door of high-quality medical care to more low-income, uninsured, HIV-positive individuals before they confront the nightmare of full-blown AIDS. This is better for their health and lowers costs for all of us.

Today, on World AIDS Day, we remember all that we have lost but also all that we have to hold on to, our hope, our optimism, our steadfastness, and our determination to fight against this disease, to respond to the needs of the people who have it, and one day, and hopefully that will be soon, to end the HIV/AIDS disease.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 30, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, The Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of

the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 30, 2009, at 10:53 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1472.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 20, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, The Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on November 20, 2009, at 11:48 a.m.:

Appointments: Social Security Advisory Board.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT, THE HONORABLE ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Mohamed Abbamin, legislative assistant, the Honorable ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 24, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena for testimony issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia in connection with a criminal case now pending in the same court.

After consultation with the Office of the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

MOHAMED ABBAMIN,
Legislative Assistant.

COMMUNICATION FROM LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT, THE HONORABLE ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Nkechi George-Winkler, legislative assistant, the Honorable ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 24, 2009.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a subpoena for testimony issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia in connection with a criminal case now pending in the same court.

After consultation with the Office of the General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House.

Sincerely,

NKECHI GEORGE-WINKLER,
Legislative Assistant.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

CONGRATULATING THE WARNER ROBINS LITTLE LEAGUE TEAM

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 742) congratulating the Warner Robins Little League softball team from Warner Robins, Georgia, on winning the 2009 Little League Softball World Series.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 742

Whereas, on August 19, 2009, the Warner Robins Little League softball team from Warner Robins, Georgia, defeated the Crawford Little League softball team from Crawford, Texas, by a score of 14–2 to win the 2009 Little League Softball World Series Championship in Portland, Oregon;

Whereas the 2009 Warner Robins Little League Softball World Championship team consists of players Carson Carriker, Sierra Stella, Chelsea Whaley, Caitlin Parker, Melissa Cox, Kelly Warner, Sabrina Doucette, Hanna Livingston, Kaylee Albritton, Ashley Killebrew, Avery Lamb, and Sydney Barker;

Whereas the 2009 Warner Robins Little League Softball World Championship team is led by Manager Emily Whaley, Coach Roger Stella, Coach Patti Carriker, and President Kenneth Hathaway;

Whereas with this title, the Warner Robins Little League becomes the first little league to have won both a baseball and softball World Series Championship;

Whereas the championship victory of the Warner Robins Little League softball team sets an example of sportsmanship, dedication, and a "never give up" spirit for men and women all across the country; and

Whereas the achievement of the Warner Robins Little League softball team is the cause of enormous pride for the Nation, the State of Georgia, and the city of Warner Robins: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the Warner Robins Little League softball team from Warner Robins, Georgia, on winning the 2009 Little League Softball World Series Championship; and

(2) respectfully requests that the Clerk of the House transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the City of Warner Robins and each player, manager, and coach of the Warner Robins Little League softball team.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and add any extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to present H. Res. 742 for consideration. This resolution congratulates the Warner Robins Little League softball team from Warner Robins, Georgia, on winning the 2009 Little League Softball World Series.

The measure before us was introduced by my friend and colleague, Representative JIM MARSHALL of Georgia, on September 14, 2009, and favorably reported out of the Oversight Committee on November 18, 2009, by unanimous consent. Notably, this measure enjoys the support of over sixty Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 742 applauds the Warner Robins Little League softball team for their championship run during the 2009 Little League Softball World Series.

Led by manager Emily Whaley, coach Roger Stella, coach Patti Carriker and president Kenneth Hathaway, this group of talented young women clinched their first Little League Softball World Series title and helped the Warner Robins Little League become the first Little League to have won both the baseball and softball Little League World Series championships.

In the championship game in Portland, Oregon, the Georgia club convincingly beat the formidable Crawford Little League softball team from Crawford, Texas by a score of 14 to 2. Throughout their championship run, these young women demonstrated the type of teamwork, camaraderie, and never-say-never spirit necessary to succeed in all facets of life.

I also want to take this opportunity to applaud the Little League Softball World Series organizers for orchestrating another successful tournament.

First held in 1974 in Freeport, Long Island, the Little League Softball World Series began with four teams from U.S. regions East, West, Central and South. Since that inaugural year, 236 teams have participated in the Little League Softball World Series, including teams from over 25 States and 13 countries worldwide. Today, the Little League Softball World Series is a tremendous sporting event that

continues to instill the values of hard work, dedication, and sportsmanship in today's youth.

In closing, let us, as a body, take this opportunity to congratulate the Warner Robins Little League Softball Team for their spectacular achievement and also congratulate the organizers of Little League Softball World Series for coordinating another resoundingly successful tournament.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield at this point to the lead sponsor of this resolution, Mr. MARSHALL of Georgia, for 5 minutes.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I don't think it will take me 5 minutes to cover this one. The resolution simply congratulates the Warner Robins Little League girls softball team on winning the 2009 Little League Softball World Series. Their victory follows fairly hard on the heels of a victory in 2007 by the Warner Robins Little League boys team in the Little League Baseball World Series, and so it's really quite a treat that Warner Robins now is the only city in the United States that has had teams successful on both the girls side and the boys side as Little League world champions.

I think it's particularly poignant that not only do all members of the Georgia delegation cosponsor, as original cosponsors, this bill, but many Members of Congress are also cosponsors of this bill. And I want to specifically recognize DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. She, at the time that she signed on to the bill, was suffering from an injury that she incurred playing softball in the, I hope to be annual, but it was the first annual softball game to raise money for charity among women here in the House of Representatives.

So we're all softball fans, we're baseball fans. We're delighted that the Warner Robins girls team was successful this year. We hope they have great success in the future in their individual lives. No doubt they value their education very highly, and they're focused on school as much or more so probably than athletics.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the 2009 Little League Softball World Championship team from Warner Robins, Georgia. The Warner Robins Little League softball team competed against six other teams from the United States and teams from around the world, including Italy and Canada. The Warner Robins team went undefeated throughout tournament play, and they clinched the championship by defeating the team from Crawford, Texas. Congratulations to that team as well.

These players showed tremendous desire to win and demonstrated true sportsmanship while ultimately going on to win the Softball World Series. There were many notable achievements on the field because of the remarkable

efforts by the entire team and leadership of their dedicated manager and coaches. This victory was the culmination of hundreds of hours of practice and playing and winning many games during the regular season.

The win was of considerable interest to the citizens of Warner Robins, Georgia, because it made the community the first with a Little League to have won both a baseball and a softball world series championship. We should be proud of these young women who showed that teamwork and the "never give up" spirit can accomplish much, not only in the game of softball but also as a winning strategy in life. With so much turmoil in the world, it's great to see young women step up and achieve such significance. I hope they carry that through the rest of their lives and recognize this great moment and the team effort that it takes to truly be successful.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers at this time. But I continue to reserve.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers, and would yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I just want to ask Members on both sides to support Mr. MARSHALL in his resolution to congratulate the Warner Robins, Georgia, 2009 Little League Softball World Series winner from his hometown.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a proud cosponsor of H. Res. 742, a resolution recognizing the accomplishments of the 2009 Warner Robins Little League Softball World Championship Team.

The Little League Softball World Series has long been a competitive outlet for our young women, providing them an arena for personal and athletic advancement. Their mission states, "I trust in God. I love my country and will respect its laws. I will play fair and strive to win, but win or lose I will always do my best." No matter what the outcome for each team, I am positive that the opportunity to be a part of this competition is a valuable experience for every participant and provides them with memories that will last a lifetime.

Today, however, I am pleased to recognize the victorious Warner Robins Little League Softball Championship Team as they defeated the Crawford, Texas Little League Softball Team to become the World Champions on August 19, 2009. This victory distinguishes the Warner Robins Little League as the first little league to claim a baseball and softball championship.

On behalf of the 11th Congressional District of Georgia, it is my honor to congratulate the players, their coaches, and the managers who led them to this success. Your hard work and dedication have not only made you winners on the softball field, but will also be instrumental to your future successes. The 2009 Warner Robins Little League Softball Team is an example to America's youth of the values of teamwork and sportsmanship, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 742 which congratulates the

Warner Robins American Little League Softball Team from Warner Robins, Georgia, on winning the 2009 Softball World Series Championship.

Although Warner Robins is technically no longer a part of the 2nd Congressional District of Georgia which I represent, I continue to claim the residents of Warner Robins as my constituents as I have represented them in previous sessions of Congress.

All of us in southwest Georgia are proud of this accomplishment. I would like to recognize and applaud the commitment to excellence, dedication, and determination shown by the players, parents, coaches, and managers who worked so diligently to accomplish a worthy goal. The city of Warner Robins and the State of Georgia should be commended for the outstanding loyalty and support they displayed for their team throughout the season.

The 2009 Champion Warner Robins Little League Softball Team consists of Carson Carriker, Sierra Stella, Chelsea Whaley, Caitlin Parker, Melissa Cox, Kelly Warner, Sabrina Doucette, Hanna Livingston, Kaylee Albritton, Ashley Killebrew, Avery Lamb and Sydney Barker. They were successfully managed and coached by Emily Whaley and Roger Stella.

As most of my colleagues know, Warner Robins Air Force Base is located in the city of Warner Robins. I have no doubt that members of the Warner Robins Softball team have parents or siblings serving in the military. We salute not only the team, but also their family members serving proudly in the military.

On behalf of my constituents in Georgia's Second Congressional District, I offer my congratulations on a job well done.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 742.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1430

GEORGE KELL POST OFFICE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3634) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 109 Main Street in Swifton, Arkansas, as the "George Kell Post Office".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3634

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. GEORGE KELL POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 109 Main Street in Swifton, Arkansas, shall be known and designated as the "George Kell Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to

be a reference to the "George Kell Post Office".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and add any extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over the United States Postal Service, I am pleased to present H.R. 3634 for consideration. This measure will designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 109 Main Street in Swifton, Arkansas, as the "George Kell Post Office."

This bill was sponsored solely and principally by my friend Representative MARION BERRY of Arkansas, and I would like to yield to him for 5 minutes for presenting this resolution.

Mr. BERRY. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3634. My bill would name the U.S. Post Office in Swifton, Arkansas, for George Kell, a native son of Arkansas' First Congressional District.

Throughout his life, George Kell distinguished himself as an athlete, a broadcaster, a businessman, and a public servant. He enjoyed a long career in Major League Baseball with the Athletics, Tigers, Red Sox, White Sox, and Orioles.

During his 15-year playing career, Kell made the All-Star team 10 times and established himself as one of the greatest third basemen in the American League. For his accomplishments, he was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

After his retirement from baseball, Kell returned to the Detroit Tigers organization as their TV announcer, a position he held for almost 40 years. His broadcasting career allowed him to connect with generations of new fans who were too young to ever see him play the game.

Despite all of his accomplishments in baseball, George Kell was simply a good friend and neighbor to those who knew him best. Throughout his life, he kept returning to his hometown of Swifton, a place he loved like no other. He was an active and respected member of the community, serving on the Arkansas Highway Commission for 10 years, and his career gave him the opportunity to see it all. He knew there was no place like home.

Kell died in Swifton in March of this year at the age of 86. It was a tremen-

dous loss that was felt by his friends and family and the State of Arkansas. George Kell's enduring popularity is evidenced by the fan mail he continued to receive long after his retirement.

It is a fitting tribute that we name the Swifton post office, where he went regularly to correspond with his fans across the country, after this great citizen. It's the least we can do for a friend and a native son of the First Congressional District of Arkansas, and I urge that the House pass H.R. 3634.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3634 which designates the United States postal facility located at 109 Main Street in Swifton, Arkansas, as the "George Kell Post Office."

George Kell played baseball for 15 years and, in that time, established his place in history as one of baseball's greatest third basemen. Over the span of his career, he played with the Philadelphia Athletics, the Detroit Tigers, the Boston Red Sox, the Chicago White Sox, and the Baltimore Orioles. Not only was he a 10-time All Star player, but Mr. Kell is one of only 11 third basemen elected to the Hall of Fame.

Even after he retired, Kell's passion for the game continued. It led him to becoming a broadcaster for the Detroit Tigers. He broadcasted every game from 1959 to 1996, missing only one season in 1964. He was well loved and respected by fans and players alike. It's appropriate that we honor this local icon by supporting H.R. 3634.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, whenever a former member of the Red Sox is recognized, I have to join in those accolades, and I am very pleased to support the resolution offered by my friend Mr. BERRY from Arkansas.

George Clyde Kell distinguished himself as an exceptional professional baseball player over the course of 15 major league seasons and in his later life, as has been mentioned, as a beloved broadcaster for the Detroit Tigers.

Mr. Kell made his major league debut with the Philadelphia Athletics in 1943, playing in one game, and became a consistent starter over the following two seasons. Notably, Mr. Kell was traded to the Detroit Tigers early in the 1946 season, which he finished with a .322 batting average and thereby began establishing himself as a Hall of Fame-caliber third baseman.

Over the course of his distinguished professional baseball career, Mr. Kell was selected as an All-Star 10 times, as has been mentioned, and hit at least .300 in nine major league seasons and led the American League's third basemen in fielding percentage seven times. Mr. Kell's finest season came in 1950 when he led the American League with 218 hits, 56 doubles, and set a career high with 101 runs batted in and 114 runs scored.

In addition, Mr. Kell holds the distinction of winning the closest batting crown race in Major League Baseball history. Mr. Kell captured the American League batting crown in 1949 on the final day of the regular season during which he went two for three against future Hall of Famer Bob Lemon of the Cleveland Indians and succeeded in edging out Boston Red Sox legend Ted Williams for the batting title by two-thousandths of a point.

After hitting for a .319 batting average in 1951, Mr. Kell was traded to my own Boston Red Sox in 1952 in a multi-player deal, and the next season set a career high in home runs. Following his stint with the Red Sox, Mr. Kell played for the Chicago White Sox and concluded his playing career in 1957 with the Baltimore Orioles.

During his two seasons with the Orioles, Mr. Kell helped to groom his successor at third base, fellow Arkansas native Brooks Robinson, who would later join Mr. Kell as an inductee into the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame in 1983. It was during their Cooperstown induction ceremony that Mr. Kell noted how incredible it was that two Arkansas natives had traveled the same path to the same place.

Although Mr. Kell ended his playing career in 1957, he never truly left the game, as has been noted here. In 1958, he began broadcasting on CBS's Game of the Week and the following year joined the Detroit Tigers' broadcast crew, teaming with Van Patrick and Ernie Harwell, and later, Tigers' Hall of Fame outfielder Al Kaline. Mr. Kell continued to cover the Tigers until retiring after the 1996 season.

Mr. Speaker, regrettably, George Kell passed away in his hometown of Swifton, Arkansas, on March 24 of this year at the age of 86. And although he is no longer with us, Mr. Kell's memory will live on through his beloved family, including his wife, Carolyn, and his brother, former major leaguer Everett "Skeeter" Kell, as well as the countless baseball fans that he entertained as both a player and a broadcaster.

Let us honor Mr. Kell by designating the postal facility in his hometown of Swifton, Arkansas, as the "George Kell Post Office," and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join us and join Mr. BERRY in sponsoring and supporting his resolution.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to yield as much time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3634, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 109 Main Street in Swifton, Arkansas, as the "George Kell Post Office." I want to thank my friend and colleague and the senior member of the Arkansas delegation in the House for bringing this forward, and this is very, very important and certainly very well deserved.

As has been noted, George Kell, as a professional baseball player, broadcaster, businessman, and family man from Swifton, Arkansas, made literally a household name for himself in Arkansas as one of the greatest third basemen in the 1940s and 1950s. In 1957, to be closer to his family, he retired. He then went on to become a Detroit Tigers broadcaster for nearly 40 years. In 1983, he joined the baseball greats when he was nominated for the National Baseball Hall of Fame by the Veterans Committee.

During his career, George always kept Arkansas close to his heart. During his time in the majors, he bought farmland in Swifton, which he worked on in the off-seasons, and continued farming after he retired from playing baseball. Even when he was broadcasting for the Detroit Tigers, he still called Swifton home, commuting 1,000 miles from Arkansas for games.

George remained committed to his home in Arkansas and helped his community. In 1962, he bought a car dealership in Newport, Arkansas, and later became sole owner of this budding business. After hearing Dale Bumpers speak in the city during his 1970 campaign, George jumped on the campaign trail helping the little-known candidate win the Governor's race. George was then appointed to the State Highway Commission where he served for 10 years, 4 of which as chairman.

George was an Arkansan through and through and certainly a favorite son, so it couldn't be more fitting to honor him by naming the Swifton postal facility in his honor. He will be missed by family and friends.

And again, I want to thank Congressman BERRY for his work in bringing this recognition forward.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I don't believe we have any more speakers on our side, but I continue to reserve.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, with no other speakers, we would yield back the balance of our time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, just very briefly, I ask all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join with Mr. BERRY and Mr. BOOZMAN in support of this resolution, and I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3634.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

CLYDE L. HILLHOUSE POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3667) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 16555 Springs Street in White Springs, Florida, as the "Clyde L. Hillhouse Post Office Building".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3667

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CLYDE L. HILLHOUSE POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 16555 Springs Street in White Springs, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Clyde L. Hillhouse Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Clyde L. Hillhouse Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend any remarks and include any extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I now yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House subcommittee with jurisdiction over the United States Postal Service, I am pleased to present H.R. 3667 for consideration. This measure will designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 16555 Springs Street in White Springs, Florida, as the "Clyde L. Hillhouse Post Office Building."

H.R. 3667 was introduced by my friend and colleague Representative ANDER CRENSHAW of Florida on September 29, 2009, and was favorably reported out of the House Oversight Committee by unanimous consent on October 29, 2009. In addition, H.R. 3667 enjoys the support of the entire Florida House delegation.

A native of the town of White Springs, Florida, Clyde L. Hillhouse dedicated his life to public service as a distinguished member of the United States Army Air Corps during World War II and, later in his life, as postmaster of his beloved White Springs community.

Shortly after joining the United States military in 1940, Mr. Hillhouse was deployed to the Pacific theater of operations during World War II. Notably, Mr. Hillhouse participated in the

heroic defense of Corregidor Island by the American and Filipino military forces against Japanese forces seeking to advance on Manila Bay.

□ 1445

Despite the valiant efforts of the American and Filipino soldiers, the island fell to Japanese forces in mid-1942 and Mr. Hillhouse subsequently became one of approximately 75,000 American and Filipino prisoners of war taken in the Bataan Peninsula. During his over-3 years in captivity, Mr. Hillhouse bravely survived the infamous Bataan death march, as well as periods of slave labor in the Philippines and on the Japanese mainland.

In recognition of wounds that he received during action in the Philippines, Mr. Hillhouse was awarded the Purple Heart in 1984, also received the Bronze Star for his distinguished military service.

Following the end of World War II and his return to White Springs, Mr. Hillhouse continued his commitment to public service as a dedicated employee of the United States Postal Service for nearly 30 years. Specifically, Mr. Hillhouse served as postmaster of White Springs from July 14, 1947, until his retirement on January 19, 1973.

In addition to his service as postmaster, Mr. Hillhouse was active in the White Springs community as a long-time volunteer fire chief and as a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Service Organization.

Regrettably, Mr. Hillhouse passed away in his home in White Springs on April 26, 1998, at the age of 84.

Mr. Speaker, Clyde Hillhouse's life stands as a testament to the bravery and dedication exhibited by the men and women of the United States military, and it is my hope that we can honor this exceptional soldier and public servant through the passage of this legislation to designate the White Springs Post Office in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join in supporting H.R. 3667, along with Mr. CRENSHAW, the lead sponsor.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CRENSHAW).

Mr. CRENSHAW. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3667. As has been pointed out, it is a bill to honor Clyde L. Hillhouse by designating the post office at 16555 Springs Street, White Springs, Florida, after this World War II hero who devoted his life to public service.

Clyde Leroy Hillhouse was born on February 11, 1914, in Hamilton County, Florida, a small county halfway between Jacksonville and Tallahassee. On October 10, 1940, when he was only 25 years old, he answered the call to serve his Nation in patriotic service. He enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps.

Mr. Hillhouse was assigned to the 27th Bomb Group and departed with his unit for duty in the Philippines in November of that year. Mr. Hillhouse and his fellow airmen from the 27th Bomb Group were trained as infantry soldiers and fought in defense of Bataan and Corregidor Island from the invading Japanese forces. After the eventual fall of Corregidor Island, Mr. Hillhouse was captured and held as a POW by the Japanese forces and survived the infamous Bataan death march where it is estimated that 30 percent of all of the prisoners were brutally killed by their captors.

For over 2 years, Mr. Hillhouse was assigned to slave labor unloading ships in Manila. In July 1944, he was sent to Japan on a freighter where he was kept as a prisoner until his release at the end of the war.

Like so many people in his generation, Mr. Hillhouse returned to his life and family after the war in White Springs with little discussion about the torture and the atrocities that he had endured and witnessed as a prisoner of war for 3½ years. In fact, Mr. Hillhouse continued his public service and became an employee of the United States Postal Service.

Both he and his wife, Sarah, worked at the White Springs Post Office from July 14, 1947, until his retirement on January 19, 1973.

Mr. Speaker, I believe as elected Members of Congress we have an obligation and duty to honor and protect the veterans of our Nation. Those who put their lives on the line so we as Americans can have the security and freedom that we enjoy in this great country deserve the utmost recognition, and I believe the designation of this post office is a fitting tribute to a man who valiantly served in the armed services, survived slave labor and POW camps, and continued to serve his Nation as postmaster. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this legislation.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hillhouse was obviously a great American, one of our best. We urge the adoption of H.R. 3667.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I ask Members on both sides of the aisle to support Mr. CRENSHAW and his bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3667.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further

proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR GREATER AWARENESS OF OVARIAN CANCER

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 727) supporting the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 727

Whereas ovarian cancer is the deadliest of all gynecological cancers, and the reported mortality of ovarian cancer is increasing over time;

Whereas ovarian cancer is the 5th leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the United States;

Whereas the mortality rate for ovarian cancer has not significantly decreased in the almost 40 years since the "War on Cancer" was declared;

Whereas all women are at risk for ovarian cancer, and 90 percent of women diagnosed with ovarian cancer do not have a family history that puts them at higher risk;

Whereas the Pap test is sensitive and specific to the early detection of cervical cancer, but not to ovarian cancer;

Whereas there is currently no reliable early detection test for ovarian cancer;

Whereas many people are unaware that the symptoms of ovarian cancer often include bloating, pelvic or abdominal pain, difficulty eating or feeling full quickly, and urinary symptoms, among several other symptoms that are easily confused with other diseases;

Whereas the first national consensus statement on ovarian cancer symptoms was developed in June 2007 to provide consistency in describing symptoms to make it easier for women to learn and remember them;

Whereas due to the lack of a reliable screening test, 75 percent of ovarian cancer cases are diagnosed in an advanced stage when the five-year survival rate is below 45 percent;

Whereas if ovarian cancer is diagnosed and treated at an early stage before the cancer spreads outside of the ovary, the survival rate is as high as 90 percent;

Whereas there are factors that are known to reduce the risk for ovarian cancer and play an important role in the prevention of the disease;

Whereas awareness and early recognition of ovarian cancer symptoms are currently the best way to save women's lives;

Whereas the Ovarian Cancer National Alliance, during the month of September, holds a number of events to increase public awareness of ovarian cancer; and

Whereas the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month should be promoted to increase the awareness of the public regarding the cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives expresses support for greater awareness of ovarian cancer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and add any extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. I am very proud to have sponsored it. I am very proud to serve as a co-Chair of the Congressional Cancer Caucus.

Mr. Speaker, this year 21,500 women will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer; 14,600 will have lost their lives. Some of those women who will have lost their lives could have been saved with advanced diagnosis of their ovarian cancer. This is a silent killer, and the sad fact is that if you are fortunate enough to receive advanced diagnosis of ovarian cancer, the survival rate is as high as 90 percent. But if you receive your diagnosis in the latter stages of the disease, the survival rate falls to less than 45 percent.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, 75 percent of all ovarian cancer cases are diagnosed in the latter stages of the disease, and that is too late for too many women in America today.

Mr. Speaker, several years ago I sponsored similar legislation and ran into a woman at a rally. She said: Congressman ISRAEL, I am in stage 4 of ovarian cancer. Your resolution may be too late for me. I am here because I hope it is not too late for my daughter.

Mr. Speaker, no mother in America should have to think in those terms, and this resolution provides women with the tools they need to recognize ovarian cancer, to get an advanced diagnosis of ovarian cancer, and to be educated about it.

I want to thank Chairman TOWNS for his support of this resolution; the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAULO) who is an ovarian cancer survivor; the principal cosponsors, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON); and the Ovarian Cancer National Alliance for their critical help with this legislation.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAULO), the lead sponsor of this resolution.

Ms. DELAULO. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for this time, and I thank the gentleman from New York for his leadership on this issue. It is an honor to serve with him. He has been a champion of the cause of cancer and particularly ovarian cancer. I strongly urge my colleagues to support the Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month resolution. This is an easy call for me because I know firsthand that awareness saves lives.

Twenty-three years ago, I was diagnosed with ovarian cancer. I was lucky: I had excellent doctors who detected the cancer by chance in stage 1. I underwent radiation treatment for 2½ months, and I am fortunate to say I have been cancer free ever since.

Standing here before you today, I know I am one of the lucky ones. My life was given back to me, and changed at the same time. And I know that had my doctors not caught my cancer at this earliest stage, the final outcome may have been very, very different. That is why it is so important that we pass this resolution and help raise the awareness about ovarian cancer. Ten women in the United States are diagnosed with a gynecological cancer every hour; 26,000 women succumb to these terrible cancers each year. Women who detect their ovarian cancer in stage 1 are more than four times likely to beat it than those who find out in stages 3 or 4.

Of course there are other steps we should also take. We need to re-fund Johanna's Law this year, reauthorize it for future years; and we need to make sure that our Affordable Health Care for America Act becomes the law of the land so all Americans have access to quality, affordable health insurance and can get the cancer screenings that may save their lives.

But today, we can do our part by standing up against ovarian cancer and passing this resolution. Cancer is indiscriminate. It does not care about your age or family, your sex, your race, or religion. It reminds us that we are all human and that, yes, we are vulnerable; and that we must all come together, man and woman, young and old, Democrat or Republican, to fight it on every front. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, to support life, to help to support saving lives.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) for the strength and inspiration that she provides to so many women who are having to deal with this. And thank you for sharing your story.

I rise today in support of H. Res. 727, supporting the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month. Ovarian cancer is the deadliest of all gynecological cancers and is the fifth leading cause of death among women in the United States of America. Ovarian cancer will occur in one out of every 57 women. This year, approximately 20,000 women will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer, and more than 15,000 will unfortunately die from it.

Currently, there is no reliable early detection test for ovarian cancer. In June 2007, for the first time a national consensus statement on ovarian cancer symptoms was developed. It described the symptoms, thereby making it easier for women to learn and remember them. However, because of the lack of reliable screening tests, 75 percent of

ovarian cancer cases are diagnosed in an advanced stage, resulting in a survival rate of less than 45 percent. This has to change.

It is critical to the victims of ovarian cancer and their loved ones that a reliable screening test be developed to detect this dreaded cancer in its early stages. In the meantime, the Ovarian Cancer National Alliance holds a number of events to increase public awareness of ovarian cancer and educates women about the importance of knowing its common signs and symptoms.

During these events, they stress the importance of routine doctor visits and robust scientific research. During this time and throughout the year, we need to renew our commitment to fighting this illness that devastates all who have been touched by this cancer and takes too many lives of women throughout the United States. I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution, H. Res. 727.

My own mother passed away from breast cancer. Cancer kills too many Americans, roughly 1,500 people a day in this country. I think it is a shame that we don't give more national importance to fighting the war against cancer.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Utah for his remarks, and I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL) and the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) for their leadership on this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, ovarian cancer is one of the deadliest forms of women's cancer. As noted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, ovarian cancer is now the eighth most common cancer and the fifth leading cause of cancer death among women in the United States.

□ 1500

As has been noted earlier, in addition, and which has been commented on by the American Cancer Society's annual "cancer facts and figures," over 21,500 new cases of ovarian cancer will have been diagnosed and approximately 14,600 women will have died from ovarian cancer in 2009 alone. Moreover, the American Cancer Society additionally notes that a woman's risk of developing invasive ovarian cancer during her lifetime is about 1 in 71, and estimates that a woman's lifetime chance of dying from invasive ovarian cancer is 1 in 95.

Despite these troubling statistics, with early detection and proper management, ovarian cancer can be highly treatable. As noted by the American Cancer Society, about 3 in 4 women with ovarian cancer survive at least 1 year after diagnosis, and almost half of women with ovarian cancer are still alive at least 5 years after diagnosis. And if ovarian cancer is found and treated before the cancer has spread outside the ovary, the 5-year survival rate is 93 percent.

However, while ovarian cancer is manageable if detected early, we know that less than 20 percent of all ovarian cancer is found at an early stage.

The Ovarian Cancer Coalition notes that ovarian cancer can strike women of any race and at any age, though women who are over the age of 55 and who have never been pregnant, have a family history of breast or ovarian cancer, or have a personal history of cancer, are at higher risk of being diagnosed with the disease.

Accordingly, let us take this opportunity, through the passage of House Resolution 727, to increase the awareness regarding this serious form of cancer and encourage all women to work with their doctors in order to maximize the possibility of early detection. And this resolution has even greater importance in light of the health care debate that goes on in the Senate right now.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting House Resolution 727, and I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 727, which expresses the House of Representatives' support for the goals and ideals of National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month. As many of my colleagues hopefully know, on August 31, 2009, President Obama issued a Presidential Proclamation officially declaring September National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, and calling on every American to do their part to increase awareness of what Americans can do to prevent and control ovarian cancer. Rising to the challenge, throughout September, all across the Nation, men and women came together for events to both raise awareness of this terrible scourge and to show their support for the women and families struggling with this horrible disease—the deadliest of the gynecologic cancers.

While National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month may be over for 2009, the fight against ovarian cancer goes on. When it is detected early, ovarian cancer is very treatable; unfortunately, ovarian cancer is one of the most difficult cancers to diagnose because symptoms are sometimes subtle and may be easily confused with those of other diseases. As a result, only 29 percent of ovarian cancer cases in the U.S. are diagnosed in the early stages. When the disease is detected before it has spread beyond the ovaries, more than 95 percent of women will survive longer than five years. But, in cases where the disease is not detected until it reaches the advanced stage, the five-year survival rate plummets to a devastating 25 percent.

As there is still no reliable and easy-to-administer screening test for ovarian cancer, like the Pap smear for cervical cancer or the mammogram for breast cancer, early recognition of symptoms is clearly the best way to save a woman's life. Increased education and awareness about ovarian cancer, along with recognition of women who are at higher risk for developing ovarian cancer, is the only way that women and their doctors will be able to stop ignoring or misinterpreting the subtle symptoms of the disease.

In 2007, the American Cancer Society and the Ovarian Cancer National Alliance came to a consensus on the identifiable symptoms of

ovarian cancer. If a woman experiences any of the following symptoms for at least three weeks—bloating, pelvic or abdominal pain, difficulty eating or feeling full quickly, frequent or urgent need to urinate—she should immediately see her gynecologist. I urge all of my colleagues to remember those symptoms and I ask each and every one of you to please make a special point of discussing them with your mothers, your wives and your daughters; and encourage them to talk about these symptoms with other women. The simple fact is that ignorance kills. The more women know what to look for, the more lives we can save. If we love our mothers, our wives and our daughters, and I am sure that we do, then we owe it to them to make the effort to talk with them about ovarian cancer.

The word “cancer” evokes powerful emotions. Along with many of my colleagues, I know firsthand how devastating cancer can be to the individual who has been diagnosed as well as their family. And I would like to pay a small homage to a constituent of mine and a dear friend, Kolleen Stacy, who recently lost her own personal battle with ovarian cancer. Kolleen first brought the issue of ovarian cancer to my attention, and it was her passion to protect other women from the scourge of ovarian cancer that convinced me to champion this cause in the People’s House. Today’s debate is a victory for all women, but in my mind, the fact that we are having this debate, the fact that in 2009 there is even such a thing as National Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month is a tribute to the dedication and commitment of women like Kolleen Stacy. God bless you Kolleen.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support House Resolution 727. It is literally a matter of life and death.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 727. I thank the chief sponsor, Mr. ISRAEL, and all those who have put their heart and soul behind this, and urge the adoption of this resolution.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, having no further speakers on my side, I want to thank Mr. ISRAEL and Ms. DeLAURO for their leadership on this, and I urge that all Members support House Resolution 727.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 727, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair’s prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

HONORING THE LIFE OF FRANK MCCOURT

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the reso-

lution (H. Res. 743) honoring the life of Frank McCourt for his many contributions to American literature, education, and culture.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 743

Whereas Frank McCourt, a great American author, passed away on July 19, 2009;

Whereas Frank McCourt was born on August 19, 1930, in Brooklyn, New York;

Whereas Frank McCourt returned to his parents’ homeland of Ireland during the Great Depression where he remained until the age of 19;

Whereas Frank McCourt returned to the United States and served in the United States Army where he was stationed in Germany during the Korean War;

Whereas following his service in the United States Army, Frank McCourt attended New York University on the GI Bill despite never having attended high school;

Whereas following his graduation from New York University, Frank McCourt began teaching English and creative writing in the New York City Public School system where he remained for 27 years;

Whereas Frank McCourt authored an autobiography titled “Angela’s Ashes” which vividly tells of the poverty, hunger, and alcoholism that challenged his family and others in the town of Limerick, Ireland, where he grew up;

Whereas “Angela’s Ashes” won the Pulitzer Prize for Biography, the National Book Critics Circle Award, the ABBY Award among others, and has sold over 4,000,000 copies, has been published in 27 countries, and has been translated into 17 languages;

Whereas Frank McCourt also authored other award winning books including, “Tis”, the follow up to “Angela’s Ashes”, and “Teacher Man”, about his work in the New York School system;

Whereas his contributions to American literature, education, and culture have impacted millions; and

Whereas Frank McCourt was beloved by his family, friends, and neighbors for his kindness, wit, and generosity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the life of Frank McCourt for his many contributions to American literature, education, and culture.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CHAFFETZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and add any extraneous materials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to present House Resolution 743 for consideration. This resolution honors the life of Frank McCourt for his many contributions to American literature, education and culture.

The measure before us was introduced on September 14 by my colleagues, Representative CHRIS MURPHY of Connecticut and Mr. JOSEPH COURTNEY from Connecticut, and was favorably reported out of the Oversight Committee on October 29, 2009 by unanimous consent. Notably, this measure enjoys the support of over 50 Members of Congress.

At this point, I would like to yield 5 minutes to one of the lead sponsors of this resolution, Mr. COURTNEY of Connecticut.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his efforts to bring this resolution to the floor today honoring a great American, a great writer and a great human being. As the cosponsorship indicates, there is a Connecticut thread through this resolution because at the time of his passing, Frank lived in Roxbury, Connecticut, where a memorial service was held just a few weeks ago. Congressman CHRIS MURPHY attended that service and would have liked to be here but had some business back in his district, so I want to at least convey his strong support for this resolution because of the strong feeling within northwestern Connecticut where Frank resided and just the love and affection that the people of that State, which was kind of his adopted State, had for Frank.

As the resolution indicates, Frank had an amazing American life. He was born in the U.S. but moved as an infant back to Ireland. He was raised in Limerick which became the subject of “Angela’s Ashes,” a book that won prizes from all over the world, was translated into 17 languages and was read in over 27 countries. He later moved back to the U.S., served in the U.S. Army, actually through the GI bill got his education, became a teacher, and then, again, an amazing story of becoming an undiscovered pearl as a writer late in life when he published “Angela’s Ashes” in his sixties, and again became an internationally acclaimed author.

It’s a book that’s about a very sort of small slice of humanity. It is a story about childhood poverty in Limerick, a relatively small to medium size city in Ireland back in the 1950s. You would think it would have a very small audience. But because of Frank’s amazing gifts, he was able to write a story that really touched people from all over the world about the challenges that families face under the most difficult circumstances. And ultimately, although a very harsh account of his life, it is an inspiring book as well about his mother, Angela McCourt.

He then wrote a second book called “Tis” which was a story really about immigration coming back to the U.S. really as almost a native Irish citizen at the time and finding his way through America. Again, it is a story which was full of some pretty rough scenes, but at the end of the day, it really is an American story about

someone coming to this country, being able to have the opportunity to pursue their dreams and to have the tools and opportunity, again, to become an extremely successful teacher.

And that was the third book, "Teacher Man," which is a story about him going into the public school system of New York City. His story about his first day in the classroom is something that every teacher I have ever talked to has described as one of the most amazingly accurate accounts of the fear that you feel walking into a classroom and trying to figure out a way to connect and in his instance, again, someone with a heavy Irish brogue, a kind of a timid soul going into a tech school to teach creative writing and English composition, it is hilarious. I recommend it to anyone who has the time to read that amazing story.

Frank, again, as someone who had a second career in life as a writer, was somebody who shared that experience. He raised money for charities all over the U.S. He supported people in the community like Chris Murphy and myself out on the campaign trail.

I would just close by saying that one of my most vivid moments as a new Member of Congress is the day we invited Frank to come to the Hill. We set up a little breakfast at the Members' dining room and invited Members to come. He sat there in a room with complete strangers. Obviously, Members of Congress have pretty big egos and like to talk themselves. But you could have heard a pin drop. He told stories, told jokes and charmed people for an hour and a half. And it was just magic.

That really was what Frank was. He was somebody who because of his amazing imagination and his humanity and sense of humor was able to walk into a room full of strangers and just completely charm them and transform them. It's a memory that I think the Congress does well to memorialize and honor today. As we deal with issues like immigration and education, his example, I think, is an inspiring one for all of us who are involved in these challenges. His life really tells us that we are a great country and we can succeed if we give people the opportunities to blossom and show what they are really made of.

With that, I urge support of the resolution.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join us in honoring the late Frank McCourt, best remembered for his Pulitzer Prize-winning memoir, "Angela's Ashes."

Born in 1930 in Brooklyn, New York, Mr. McCourt was actually a public school teacher for nearly 30 years who taught English. He was a veteran, drafted into the Army during the Korean War, and used the GI bill to enroll in New York University. He also earned a master's degree from Brooklyn College.

Throughout his nearly 30-year career teaching, Mr. McCourt taught at

McKee High School in Staten Island, Stuyvesant High School in New York City, at New York City Technical College and at the City University of New York.

It was only in his mid sixties that Mr. McCourt finally sat down and chronicled his childhood memories. Despite Mr. McCourt's insistence that it was "a modest book, modestly written," "Angela's Ashes" became an overnight, word-of-mouth success. It was made into a motion picture in 1999. Mr. McCourt received the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Critic Circle Award for his work.

Mr. McCourt passed away this past July 19, and today, we honor the contributions he made not only to America's educational system but also to American culture and American literature.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I would like to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, the measure before us, as eloquently reported by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) and also cosponsored by CHRIS MURPHY, honors Francis "Frank" McCourt who was born on August 19, 1930, in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn where his Irish immigrant parents had hoped to make a better life. In the midst of the Great Depression, Mr. McCourt and his family relocated to Limerick, Ireland, when he was 4 years old, only to sink deeper into poverty.

As noted by Mr. McCourt, his family's circumstances were so dire that he often dreamed of becoming a prison inmate so that he would be guaranteed three meals a day and a warm bed. The death of three of Mr. McCourt's six siblings in early childhood, his father's abandonment, and his family's continued poverty are only some of the hardships that plagued Mr. McCourt's childhood at the age of 19, when Mr. McCourt took his savings and boarded a ship for New York.

Following a number of jobs, Mr. McCourt joined the United States Army and was subsequently stationed in Germany during the Korean War. While his formal education ended at the age of 13, Mr. McCourt nonetheless gained admission to New York University and earned a degree in English education in 1957 on the GI bill. One year later, Mr. McCourt began teaching at the age of 28 at Ralph McKee Vocational High School on Staten Island, thus beginning his 30-year career teaching in the New York City public school system.

After earning a master's degree in English from Brooklyn College in 1967, Mr. McCourt began teaching creative writing at Manhattan's highly selective Stuyvesant High School in 1972 where he remained until his retirement in 1987. Through his popular teaching style and his initial literary endeavors, Mr. McCourt became a beloved teacher at Stuyvesant and was known throughout the school as someone that you needed to meet if you wanted to be-

come a writer. The fact that several of his former students went on to become writers stands as a testament to the impact of Mr. McCourt's teaching.

In 1977, Mr. McCourt and his brother, Malachy, adapted their series of autobiographical sketches into a two-man play that opened off Broadway, and they subsequently took the play to several other cities. This project motivated Mr. McCourt to continue his reflections on his past, and he put pen to paper and began work on his childhood memoirs following his retirement from teaching.

1996 marked the publication of Mr. McCourt's Pulitzer-Prize winning memoir, "Angela's Ashes." Detailing the challenges and impact that his childhood had on his life and the life of the people of Limerick, Mr. McCourt's beautifully written and honest tale struck a powerful chord with people of all ages and backgrounds.

The book's most famous passage begins with Mr. McCourt saying, "When I look back on my childhood, I wonder how I survived at all. It was, of course, a miserable childhood: The happy childhood is hardly worth your while."

Not only did his story have an effect on his readers, it also touched Mr. McCourt himself. He said of writing "Angela's Ashes" that he "learned the significance of my own insignificant life." He followed "Angela's Ashes" with two more books detailing his life, including "Teacher Man" about his life as a public school teacher.

Regrettably, Mr. McCourt passed away on July 19, 2009, at the age of 78. He is survived by his wife, Ellen Frey McCourt; his brothers, Malachy, Alphie and Mike; his daughter, Maggie McCourt; and his three grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, let us remember and honor Frank McCourt for inspiring and influencing millions with his works and for his contributions to education through the passage of this resolution.

I urge all my colleagues to join us in supporting House Resolution 743, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1515

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. At this time I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of New York. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding, and I thank the authors of this resolution.

Frank McCourt is justifiably known to the country and to the world primarily as a writer. I knew him as a teacher. Prior to coming to the Congress, I was the provost of South Hampton College of Long Island University, and we offered a master's in the fine arts program in creative writing. We hired Frank McCourt to teach in that program. He taught in that program every summer from 2002 through 2008, and he was preparing to teach in the summer of 2009 when he died.

To describe him as a great teacher is to not do him justice. He was an extraordinary teacher. He was inspiring,

he was inspired, he was engaging, and he was incredibly effective. The workshop that he offered was called Memoir Writing, and it was always the most heavily subscribed of all of the workshops we offered. There was always a waiting list. Alan Alda worked on his memoirs as a student in Frank McCourt's memoir writing class. Anne Bancroft, prior to her passing, was a student in Frank McCourt's memoir writing class.

That class was really a textbook in how much to teach, how to engage students, how to turn them on to a subject matter, and how to get the most out of them—the very essence of teaching—and he did it with enormous humor, with great charm, and was almost effortless in his ability to connect with students.

So I certainly hope that the Congress will unanimously pass this resolution. He was a man richly deserving of any accolade that he might receive. He will be terribly missed. He serves as an example of what good teaching is and how valuable good teaching is to our Nation's students.

Mr. CHAFFETZ. Mr. Speaker, we have no additional speakers, but I would urge the passage of House Resolution 743. It's an honor for me to participate in these proceedings, and I urge the adoption of this resolution.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LYNCH. I thank the gentleman from Utah for his kind remarks, and I want to thank both the gentlemen from Connecticut, Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. MURPHY, and also the gentleman from New York (Mr. BISHOP) for their wonderful work and leadership on this resolution.

Mr. MCMAHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 743 which honors the life and work of accomplished Pulitzer-prize winning author Frank McCourt. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this important resolution.

Frank McCourt was an exceptional author and educator whose contributions are valued throughout America. He is remembered for his great literary masterpieces, including his well known autobiography, "Angela's Ashes," which tells his story of growing up in the slums of Brooklyn, New York and Limerick City, Ireland.

Frank McCourt's life is the story of a true American Dream. As a child of Irish immigrants, McCourt grew up during the depression and faced many grave challenges. McCourt was abandoned by his father, who was an alcoholic, at an early age. The family had seven children, three of whom died from disease. McCourt found himself struggling to hold down a job in order to feed his mother and surviving siblings. He worked to provide a stable and healthy environment for his family during a time of worldwide economic depression.

McCourt dropped out of school at the age of 13 and worked a series of janitorial jobs in New York hotels. After serving in the United States Army, Frank McCourt was granted a formal education at New York University even though he never received the required high school diploma.

Frank McCourt's professional career began as an educator in 1958 when he landed his first job teaching English at Ralph R. McKee Career & Technical High School (McKee) located in my district of Staten Island, New York. McCourt went on to teach in the New York City Public school system for 27 years. McCourt always had a passion for creative writing and storytelling, and it was through his work at McKee high school where he developed the idea for "Angela's Ashes."

Frank McCourt was once quoted in an interview saying that, "children are the most precious material we have in our country." McCourt was a great example of a dedicated teacher and was an outspoken advocate for education. McCourt viewed teaching as the single most important profession in the country because teachers pave the way for our children's future and enhance their lives.

When Frank McCourt passed away earlier this year, our Nation lost a great man, teacher, author, and friend. Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 743 to honor the life, work and contributions of Frank McCourt.

Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of author and educator Frank McCourt.

As many know, Frank McCourt died on July 19 at the age of 78. As an author, he was best known for his best-selling series of memoirs, including the Pulitzer-prize winning 1996 work *Angela's Ashes*. Years before he became a literary icon, however, he was best known among thousands of New York City high school students as a passionate and committed teacher, holding his classes spellbound with his rapturous stories. But to me, and to so many others who call Northwest Connecticut home, he was a friend.

While Frank was an Irishman and a New York City native to the last, it was in Roxbury, Connecticut, that he spent years with his beloved wife, Ellen, at his side. Frank was dearly-loved throughout his community as a warm, friendly neighbor who was always willing to roll up his sleeves and get involved in local causes and charities. The wit and generous spirit that defined his writing was familiar to anyone who knew Frank—he was a fiery, vital presence.

Frank spent his life shaping young people's minds as a teacher and sharing his writings with the world. This resolution before us today is dedicated to his memory, and to Ellen and the McCourt family. On behalf of myself and Representative COURTNEY, who helped make this resolution possible, as well as the millions around the world whose lives he touched, Frank McCourt will be missed.

Mr. LYNCH. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 743.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM ON GAS TURBINES

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3029) to establish a research, development, and technology demonstration program to improve the efficiency of gas turbines used in combined cycle power generation systems, as amended. The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3029

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. HIGH EFFICIENCY GAS TURBINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall carry out a multiyear, multiphase program of research, development, and technology demonstration to improve the efficiency of gas turbines used in power generation systems and to identify the technologies that ultimately will lead to gas turbine combined cycle efficiency of 65 percent or simple cycle efficiency of 50 percent.

(b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—The program under this section shall—

(1) support first-of-a-kind engineering and detailed gas turbine design for megawatt-scale and utility-scale electric power generation, including—

(A) high temperature materials, including superalloys, coatings, and ceramics;

(B) improved heat transfer capability;

(C) manufacturing technology required to construct complex three-dimensional geometry parts with improved aerodynamic capability;

(D) combustion technology to produce higher firing temperature while lowering nitrogen oxide and carbon monoxide emissions per unit of output;

(E) advanced controls and systems integration;

(F) advanced high performance compressor technology; and

(G) validation facilities for the testing of components and subsystems;

(2) include technology demonstration through component testing, subscale testing, and full scale testing in existing fleets;

(3) include field demonstrations of the developed technology elements so as to demonstrate technical and economic feasibility; and

(4) assess overall combined cycle and simple cycle system performance.

(c) PROGRAM GOALS.—The goals of the multiphase program established under subsection (a) shall be—

(1) in phase I—

(A) to develop the conceptual design of advanced high efficiency gas turbines that can achieve at least 62 percent combined cycle efficiency or 47 percent simple cycle efficiency on a lower heating value basis; and

(B) to develop and demonstrate the technology required for advanced high efficiency gas turbines that can achieve at least 62 percent combined cycle efficiency or 47 percent simple cycle efficiency on a lower heating value basis; and

(2) in phase II, to develop the conceptual design for advanced high efficiency gas turbines that can achieve at least 65 percent combined cycle efficiency or 50 percent simple cycle efficiency on a lower heating value basis.

(d) PROPOSALS.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall solicit grant and contract proposals from industry, universities, and other appropriate parties for conducting activities under this Act. In selecting proposals, the Secretary shall emphasize—

(1) the extent to which the proposal will stimulate the creation or increased retention of jobs in the United States; and

(2) the extent to which the proposal will promote and enhance United States technology leadership.

(e) **COMPETITIVE AWARDS.**—The provision of funding under this section shall be on a competitive basis with an emphasis on technical merit.

(f) **COST SHARING.**—Section 988 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16352) shall apply to an award of financial assistance made under this section.

(g) **LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION.**—The limits on participation applicable under section 999E of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16375) shall apply to financial assistance awarded under this section.

(h) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for carrying out this section \$85,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2014.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3029, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

My bill establishes a research, development, and demonstration program through the Department of Energy to improve the efficiency of natural gas turbines used in electric power generation systems. The Department had a similar public-private partnership research program in the 1990s that led to technologies used in turbines today. Resurrecting this capability is essential if our country is going to be the energy technology leader of the world.

Currently, the United States uses natural gas for nearly 20 percent of our power generation, and with the recent discovery of natural gas in different regions of our country, that percentage is most likely to grow.

Efficiency is paramount in turbines. The most advanced combined-cycle gas turbine systems today are capable of reaching somewhere near 60 percent efficiency. The goal of this bill is to develop systems that achieve up to 65 percent efficiency.

The energy and fuel savings created by more efficient turbines will help ratepayers save more than a billion dollars per year in fuel costs alone. Deployment of 65 percent efficient gas turbines throughout the country would result in significant reductions in fuel use, leading to savings in electricity costs of some \$180 billion through the year 2040.

Energy efficiency should be our fuel of choice, a fuel we need to drill and

mine like we currently drill for oil and mine coal. That's exactly what this bill does, Mr. Speaker. It makes energy efficiency our fuel of choice.

Just 1 percentage point improvement in efficiency would result in CO₂ emissions reductions of 4.4 million tons per year, as well as palpable reductions in NO_x, SO_x, and other harmful emissions.

In addition to the environmental benefits and energy and fuel savings, this bill promotes United States technology leadership, putting our country in a position to assume a greater share of the worldwide energy market by creating and retaining high-value domestic jobs in turbine manufacturing. Furthermore, many technologies developed under this program can be retrofitted onto the existing fleet of turbines.

This program will create thousands of domestic jobs in a variety of technology sectors. There are potential jobs in our labs, jobs in our factories, and jobs in our construction sector. This bill is a positive step toward restoring our energy, economy, creating clean-energy jobs, and enhancing our energy security.

Getting this legislation to the floor today would not have been possible without the help of my colleagues on the House Science and Technology Committee. After the full committee markup of this bill, we continued to work to address the concerns of my colleagues, Mr. HALL, Mr. BILBRAY, and Ms. KOSMAS. With their help and leadership, we were able to expand the scope of this bill to include simple-cycle turbine systems, in addition to combined-cycle.

I want to thank them for their suggestions and working with me to create an even stronger bill. In so doing, we also modestly expanded the authorization levels for the bill to reflect the inclusion of simple-cycle turbine systems.

I want to thank Ranking Member HALL, his staff, and all of my Science and Technology Committee colleagues for continuing to work with me to improve this bill. Our chairman has been most helpful.

Finally, I also want to thank Mr. INGLIS for understanding the importance of this legislation and joining me as a cosponsor of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 3029, to establish a research, development, and technology demonstration program to improve the efficiency of gas turbines used in combined-cycle power generation systems. The bill we're considering on the floor today is a slightly different version than the bill that was passed out of the Committee on Science and Technology on July 29 of this year.

Two changes were made between committee and floor consideration.

The first is the addition of simple-cycle gas turbine efficiency to the combined-cycle gas turbine efficiency already called for in the bill. This addition allows for increased competition as well as beneficial efficiencies across the spectrum of gas turbines. The second change increases the annual authorization level from \$65 million to \$85 million for fiscal years 2011 through 2014. That will expand eligible participants in the R&D program.

Prior to committee consideration of H.R. 3029, the text as introduced on June 24, 2009, was included in H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, which passed the House 2 days later. In the event that this version before us here today passes the House, we would prefer that this language be substituted in place of the language that was included in H.R. 2454, should that bill go to conference with the Senate.

Natural gas is the cleanest fossil fuel and is a highly efficient form of energy. It has fewer impurities and its combustion generally results in less pollution and has therefore become a very popular choice for electricity generation. While we currently have an abundant supply of natural gas in our country, we should always strive to use our resources in the most efficient way. This bill will help us do that with this precious domestic resource.

Mr. Speaker, we have no more speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Let me again thank those of the committee and subcommittee respectively, Chairman GORDON and Chairman BAIRD, for their tremendous help in this measure, along with the ranking members on the committee.

Before we close this debate, I think it's important to acknowledge the numerous letters of support that we have received dealing with this legislation. We have letters of support from the Gas Turbine Association, from General Electric, from Solar Turbines, Strategic Power Systems, Inc., and Florida Turbine Technologies, Inc.

Having strong industry support is vital if we're going to be successful, Mr. Speaker, in moving forward with an innovation economy. We all must work together to move our country and our economy forward to a greener and brighter future. The bill before the House is a measure that will obviously underscore the value of energy efficiency and will allow us to make use of natural gas turbines in a way that promotes that added 5 percent of efficiency that will translate to billions of dollars of savings and economic and environmental savings that will come from the efforts of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3029, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1530

ENERGY AND WATER RESEARCH INTEGRATION ACT

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3598) to ensure consideration of water intensity in the Department of Energy's energy research, development, and demonstration programs to help guarantee efficient, reliable, and sustainable delivery of energy and water resources, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3598

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Energy and Water Research Integration Act".

SEC. 2. ENERGY AND WATER RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall assess each of the energy research, development, and demonstration programs and projects of the Department of Energy and identify those programs and projects into which it is appropriate to integrate water considerations. In carrying out this section the Secretary shall, as appropriate—

(1) seek to advance energy and energy efficiency technologies and practices that would—

(A) minimize freshwater withdrawal and consumption;

(B) increase water use efficiency; and

(C) utilize nontraditional water sources with efforts to improve the quality of that water;

(2) consider the effects climate variability and change may have on water supplies and quality for energy generation and fuel production; and

(3) improve understanding of the energy required to provide water supplies and the water required to provide reliable energy supplies throughout the United States.

(b) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall develop a Strategic Plan (in this section referred to as the "Strategic Plan") outlining the research, development, and demonstration needs for the programs and projects identified under subsection (a), in accordance with subsections (a) through (c) of this section, as appropriate.

(2) MILESTONES AND SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out the development and updating of the Strategic Plan in accordance with this subsection, the Secretary shall evaluate and, as appropriate, establish technical milestones for—

(A) new advanced cooling technologies for energy generation and fuel production technologies;

(B) performance improvement of existing cooling technologies and cost reductions associated with using those technologies;

(C) innovative water reuse, recovery, and treatment in energy generation and fuel production;

(D) technology development for carbon capture and storage systems that utilize efficient water use design strategies;

(E) technologies that are life-cycle cost effective;

(F) systems analysis and modeling of issues relating to the energy required to provide water supplies and the water required to provide reliable energy supplies throughout the United States;

(G) technologies to treat and utilize produced waters discharged from oil, natural gas, coalbed methane, and mining activities;

(H) advanced materials for the use of non-traditional water sources for energy generation and fuel production;

(I) biomass production and utilization and the impact on hydrologic systems;

(J) technologies that reduce impacts on water from energy resource development;

(K) increases in energy efficiency of water distribution and collection systems;

(L) technologies for energy generation from water distribution and collection systems; and

(M) any other area of the energy-water nexus that the Secretary considers appropriate.

(3) INTERAGENCY COLLABORATION AND NON-DUPLICATION.—In carrying out the development and updating of the Strategic Plan in accordance with this subsection, the Secretary shall, where appropriate, work collaboratively with other Federal agencies operating related programs and avoid duplication.

(4) INTRA-AGENCY COORDINATION AND NON-DUPLICATION.—In carrying out the development and updating of the Strategic Plan in accordance with this subsection, the Secretary shall coordinate and avoid duplication of activities across programs and projects of the Department of Energy, including with those of the National laboratories.

(5) RELEVANT INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—In carrying out the development and updating of the Strategic Plan in accordance with this subsection, the Secretary shall consider and incorporate, as appropriate, relevant information and recommendations, including those of the National Water Availability and Use Assessment Program under section 9508(d) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 10368(d)).

(6) NONGOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPATION.—In carrying out the development and updating of the Strategic Plan in accordance with this subsection, the Secretary shall consult and coordinate with a diverse group of representatives from research and academic institutions and industry who have expertise in technologies and practices relating to the energy required to provide water supplies and the water required to provide reliable energy supplies throughout the United States.

(7) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 9 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress the Strategic Plan.

(8) UPDATING THE STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall utilize relevant information produced by Federal Government agencies, academia, and industry to update the Strategic Plan, and submit a report to Congress describing the changes from the initial Strategic Plan.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall implement the Strategic Plan, as ap-

propriate, in carrying out energy research, development, and demonstration programs of the Department of Energy.

(2) APPLICATION TO PROJECTS.—Not later than 3 months after the submission of the report to Congress in subsection (b)(7), the Secretary shall as appropriate apply the Strategic Plan to projects—

(A) identified as the most energy and water intensive; and

(B) with the most potential to achieve the purposes of this section.

(3) DELAY OR DISRUPTION.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall ensure that no program or project of the Department is unnecessarily delayed or disrupted.

(d) REPORTS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and at least once every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress a report on its findings and activities under this section.

(e) ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary may provide for such additional research, development, and demonstration activities as may be appropriate to integrate water considerations into the research, development, and demonstration activities of the Department as described in subsection (a).

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy for carrying out this section \$60,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

SEC. 3. ENERGY-WATER ARCHITECTURE COUNCIL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy, in coordination with other relevant Federal agencies, shall establish an Energy-Water Architecture Council to promote and enable improved energy and water resource data collection, reporting, and technological innovation. The Council shall consist of—

(1) representation from each Federal agency that conducts research related to energy and water resource data; and

(2) non-Federal members, including representatives of research and academic institutions and industry, who have expertise in technologies and practices relating to the energy required to provide water supplies and the water required to provide reliable energy supplies throughout the United States.

(b) FUNCTIONS.—The Council shall—

(1) make recommendations on the development of data collection and data communication standards and protocols to agencies and entities currently engaged in collecting the data for the energy required to provide water supplies and the water required to provide reliable energy supplies throughout the United States;

(2) recommend ways to make improvements to Federal water use data to increase understanding of trends in energy generation and fuel production;

(3) recommend best practices for utilizing information from existing monitoring networks to provide nationally uniform water and energy use and infrastructure data; and

(4) conduct annual technical workshops, including at least one regional workshop annually, to facilitate information exchange among Federal, State, and private sector experts on technologies that encourage the conservation and efficient use of water and energy.

(c) REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and at least once every 2 years thereafter, the Council, through the Secretary of Energy, shall transmit to the Congress a report on its findings and activities under this section.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Energy for carrying out this section \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2015.

SEC. 4. LIMITATION ON FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to allow the establishment of regulations by the Federal Government that would infringe or impair the use of water by State, tribal, or local governments.

SEC. 5. MANDATES.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require State, tribal, or local governments to take any action that may result in an increased financial burden to such governments by restricting the use of water by such governments.

SEC. 6. COORDINATION AND NONDUPLICATION.

To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary of Energy shall coordinate activities under this Act with other programs of the Department of Energy and other Federal research programs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3598, the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Demand for energy and water resources is stressing our environment and our economy. Innovation and technologies which address the nexus between these two resources is critical to the future of our country. H.R. 3598 requires the Secretary of Energy to consider water-related issues in the Department's energy efficiency and energy technology research programs. Additionally, H.R. 3598 creates an energy-water architecture council that will facilitate the collaboration of industry, of academia, and of the Federal Government in improving energy and water resources data collection, reporting, and technological innovation.

Chairman GORDON and Ranking Member HALL of the Science and Technology Committee have worked hard to improve this bill on its way to the floor. To ensure appropriate use of taxpayer dollars, the bill now includes direction to the Secretary of Energy to develop a strategic plan which will focus the Department's efforts on the most energy- and water-intensive programs and projects with the most potential to achieve the purposes of this bill.

This legislation is the product of recommendations heard in five Science and Technology Committee hearings on water and several reports from the National Academies, the Government Accountability Office, the National Science Technology Council, and the Department of Energy. With letters of support from the Water Innovations Alliance, NanoH2O, Inc., and the Alli-

ance for Water Efficiency, this legislation takes important steps to deal with our country's water and energy resource challenges.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join me in support of H.R. 3598.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 3598, the Energy and Water Research Integration Act, and I agree with Mr. TONKO, the gentleman from New York. As with H.R. 3029, the bill we are considering on the floor today has been amended since it was passed out of the Committee on Science and Technology on October 7 of this year.

I supported the intent of the bill, as introduced, which is to ensure consideration of water intensity in the Department of Energy's research, development, and demonstration programs, and through the process of regular order, H.R. 3598 improved. For example, two amendments which were agreed to during the full committee markup clarified that the language of the bill should not be the basis for any new Federal regulations regarding State, local, or tribal water use and should not trigger any increased financial burden on State, local, or tribal governments. However, a few fundamental concerns remained, and during the markup, Chairman GORDON graciously offered to work with our side of the aisle to make changes and improvements to the committee-passed version. What we're considering today is a result of negotiations to draft a good bill acceptable to all.

This amended version of H.R. 3598 requires the Secretary of Energy to assess the energy research, development, and demonstration programs and projects of the Department of Energy and identify those where it's appropriate to integrate water considerations. The Secretary shall then develop a strategic plan outlining the RD&D needs for the programs and projects identified under the assessment. After this plan is developed, the Secretary would have the authority to apply the strategic plan to those appropriate projects identified as the most energy and water intensive and with the most potential to minimize freshwater withdrawal and consumption, increase water use efficiency, and utilize nontraditional water sources, among other considerations.

The amended bill also requires inter-agency nonduplication and coordination. In addition, the amended bill establishes, in coordination with other relevant Federal agencies, an energy-water architecture council that will promote and enable improved energy and water resource data collection, reporting, and technological innovation.

Ensuring adequate water supply for municipal and agricultural use and also energy production should be a primary area of focus for our country. Al-

most all of our energy sources, including renewable energy, require water to be productive, and, conversely, most water processes require energy to be useful. This bill is timely and needed in order to ensure that we use both resources efficiently and responsibly.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I will continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself about 2 minutes to close.

Before we end debate today, I want to take a moment to say thank you to a policy adviser of mine that will be going on maternity leave shortly after and likely will not be returning to the Hill for a while.

Elizabeth Kowal Chapel has been on my staff since September 1994 helping me to serve the people of the Fourth Congressional District of Texas. She is originally from my hometown of Rockwall, Texas, and I was happy to hire her way back then as an intern from the University of Texas.

I told her back then that she could be my intern for 3 months, and then we would see where we went from there. At the end of those 3 months, she came to me and asked if she had to leave. I told her, "Baby Doll, you can stay as long as you like." She must have liked it, because over 15 years later, she is leaving me not for another job on the Hill but for the only job better than helping the folks in Texas—that's motherhood. Elizabeth and her husband, Christopher, are expecting a baby boy at the end of January, and I look forward to meeting him, and I hope that he'll be my intern during the year 2020.

Elizabeth has served in my personal office and as my senior energy policy adviser on the Committee on Science and Technology and the Committee on Energy and Commerce, two committees with some very complex issues. She has done a stellar job with a very heavy workload that she has carried with style and grace. Elizabeth has been a real asset to my staff. She has been a real friend, and she is going to be missed. Her cheerful disposition and commitment to her work have added a great deal to my work on both committees.

I want to take the opportunity to say thank you and wish her the best of luck as a mother. I'm sure she will be just as successful at that job.

I thank the Chair, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, let me, on behalf of the Democratic members of our Science and Tech Committee, wish Elizabeth Kowal Chapel the very best in the steps to come. May I also share the sentiment that the child be gifted with a sense of humor that so obviously prevails at the Science and Tech Committee meetings. We wish you the best.

We have no further speakers from our side on behalf of the bill, Mr. Speaker.

However, I would like to make this final point of encouraging our colleagues to support H.R. 3598, which would put a primary focus, rightfully so, on water-related issues as the Department of Energy deals with the innovation economy that is sparked by energy efficiency and energy technology research. To do that optimizes the outcome, and I think it's a very strong bill.

I congratulate the Chair and the ranking member on behalf of the work they've done on H.R. 3598.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3598, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TEAGUE) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 3029, by the yeas and nays;

H. Res. 727, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3667, de novo.

Remaining unfinished business will be resumed later in the week.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM ON GAS TURBINES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3029, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3029, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 266, nays 118, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 911]

YEAS—266

Ackerman	Green, Gene	Obey
Adler (NJ)	Gutierrez	Oliver
Altmire	Hall (TX)	Ortiz
Andrews	Halvorson	Owens
Arcuri	Hare	Pallone
Baca	Hastings (FL)	Pascarell
Baird	Heinrich	Pastor (AZ)
Baldwin	Heller	Perlmutter
Bartlett	Hereth Sandlin	Perriello
Bean	Higgins	Peters
Becerra	Hill	Peterson
Berkley	Himes	Petri
Berman	Hinchey	Pingree (ME)
Biggert	Hinojosa	Polis (CO)
Bilbray	Hirono	Pomeroy
Bishop (GA)	Hodes	Posey
Bishop (NY)	Holden	Price (NC)
Blackburn	Holt	Putnam
Blumenauer	Honda	Quigley
Boccieri	Hoyer	Rahall
Boren	Inglis	Rangel
Boswell	Inslee	Reichert
Boucher	Israel	Reyes
Boyd	Jackson (IL)	Richardson
Brady (PA)	Jackson-Lee	Rodriguez
Brown, Corrine	(TX)	Rogers (AL)
Brown-Waite,	Johnson (GA)	Rogers (MI)
Ginny	Johnson (IL)	Rohrabacher
Buchanan	Johnson, E. B.	Ros-Lehtinen
Butterfield	Jones	Ross
Capito	Kagen	Rothman (NJ)
Capps	Kanjorski	Roybal-Allard
Cardoza	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Carnahan	Kennedy	Ryan (OH)
Carson (IN)	Kildee	Salazar
Castle	Kilpatrick (MI)	Sánchez, Linda
Castor (FL)	Kilroy	T.
Chandler	Kind	Sarbanes
Childers	King (NY)	Schakowsky
Chu	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Schauer
Clarke	Kissell	Schiff
Clay	Klein (FL)	Schock
Cleaver	Kosmas	Schrader
Clyburn	Kratovil	Schwartz
Cohen	Kucinich	Scott (GA)
Connolly (VA)	Lance	Scott (VA)
Cooper	Langevin	Serrano
Costa	Larson (CT)	Sestak
Costello	LaTourette	Shea-Porter
Courtney	Lee (CA)	Sherman
Crowley	Lee (NY)	Shuler
Cuellar	Levin	Sires
Cummings	Lewis (GA)	Skelton
Dahlkemper	Lipinski	Slaughter
Davis (AL)	LoBiondo	Smith (NE)
Davis (CA)	Loebback	Smith (NJ)
Davis (TN)	Lofgren, Zoe	Smith (TX)
DeFazio	Lowey	Smith (WA)
DeGette	Lujan	Snyder
DeLauro	Lynch	Space
Dent	Maffei	Speier
Diaz-Balart, L.	Maloney	Spratt
Diaz-Balart, M.	Markey (CO)	Stupak
Doggett	Markey (MA)	Sutton
Donnelly (IN)	Massa	Taylor
Doyle	Matheson	Teague
Driehaus	Matsui	Thompson (CA)
Edwards (MD)	McCarthy (NY)	Thompson (MS)
Edwards (TX)	McCotter	Thornberry
Ehlers	McDermott	Tierney
Ellison	McGovern	Titus
Ellsworth	McIntyre	Tonko
Engel	McMahon	Towns
Eshoo	McNerney	Tsongas
Etheridge	Meeke (NY)	Van Hollen
Fattah	Melancon	Velázquez
Filner	Michaud	Visclosky
Forbes	Miller (NC)	Walz
Fortenberry	Miller, Gary	Wasserman
Foster	Miller, George	Schultz
Frank (MA)	Mitchell	Waters
Frelinghuysen	Moore (KS)	Watson
Fudge	Moore (WI)	Watt
Garamendi	Murphy (NY)	Waxman
Giffords	Murphy, Patrick	Weiner
Gordon (TN)	Murphy, Tim	Welch
Granger	Nadler (NY)	Wilson (OH)
Grayson	Napolitano	Woolsey
Green, Al	Neal (MA)	Wu
	Nye	Yarmuth

NAYS—118

Akin	Gallegly	Neugebauer
Alexander	Garrett (NJ)	Nunes
Austria	Gingrey (GA)	Olson
Bachmann	Gohmert	Paul
Bachus	Goodlatte	Paulsen
Barton (TX)	Guthrie	Pence
Billirakis	Harper	Pitts
Bishop (UT)	Hastings (WA)	Platts
Boehner	Hensarling	Poe (TX)
Bonner	Herger	Price (GA)
Bono Mack	Hoekstra	Roe (TN)
Boozman	Hunter	Rogers (KY)
Boustany	Issa	Rooney
Brady (TX)	Jenkins	Roskam
Bright	Johnson, Sam	Royce
Broun (GA)	Jordan (OH)	Ryan (WI)
Brown (SC)	King (IA)	Scalise
Burgess	Kline (MN)	Schmidt
Burton (IN)	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Buyer	Latham	Sessions
Calvert	Latta	Shadegg
Camp	Lewis (CA)	Shuster
Campbell	Linder	Simpson
Cantor	Lucas	Souder
Carter	Luetkemeyer	Stearns
Cassidy	Lummis	Sullivan
Chaffetz	Mack	Terry
Coble	Manzullo	Thompson (PA)
Coffman (CO)	Marchant	Tiahrt
Cole	McCarthy (CA)	Tiberi
Conaway	McCaul	Turner
Crenshaw	McClintock	Upton
Culberson	McHenry	Walden
Dreier	McKeon	Westmoreland
Duncan	McMorris	Whitfield
Emerson	Rodgers	Wilson (SC)
Fallin	Mica	Wittman
Fleming	Miller (FL)	Wolf
Foxx	Miller (MI)	Young (FL)
Franks (AZ)	Myrick	

NOT VOTING—50

Abercrombie	Flake	Mollohan
Aderholt	Gerlach	Moran (KS)
Barrett (SC)	Gonzalez	Moran (VA)
Barrow	Graves	Murphy (CT)
Berry	Griffith	Murtha
Blunt	Grijalva	Oberstar
Braley (IA)	Hall (NY)	Payne
Cao	Harman	Radanovich
Capuano	Kingston	Rehberg
Carney	Kirk	Rush
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Davis (IL)	Lungren, Daniel	Shimkus
Davis (KY)	E.	Stark
Deal (GA)	Marshall	Tanner
Dicks	McCollum	Wamp
Dingell	Meek (FL)	Wexler
Farr	Minnick	Young (AK)

□ 1858

Messrs. LEWIS of California, MACK, CAMP, CRENSHAW and Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to establish a research, development, and technology demonstration program to improve the efficiency of gas turbines used in combined cycle and simple cycle power generation systems."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF FOUR WASHINGTON SLAIN OFFICERS

(Mr. DICKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, following the tragic shooting that took the lives of four police officers in Lakewood,

Washington, early Sunday morning, I strongly believe it is appropriate for the House of Representatives to observe a moment of silence in the Chamber today. These four officers, Mark Renninger, Ronald Owens, Tina Griswold, and Greg Richards, were preparing to start their shift last Sunday morning when they were brutally murdered by an assailant who has now died as police were attempting to apprehend him.

These were dedicated and hard-working members of the city of Lakewood police force in my district. They were senselessly murdered, presumably at random, by a deranged killer, and they each left families and children who deserve our deepest sympathy.

This is a somber moment, Mr. Speaker, and I know my Washington State colleague, Congressman DAVE REICHERT, a former sheriff who spent more than 30 years in law enforcement, understands the human impact of this tragedy and knows the risk that law enforcement officers face each and every day in assuring that all of us are safe in our homes and in our communities.

I yield to Congressman REICHERT.

Mr. REICHERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I know sometimes it's hard to pause for just a second in the busy lives that we lead here in the Capitol of this great country, but today we must. We must stop and pause and think about, first of all, how safe we are, and why. Because men and women who are wearing the uniform across this country sacrifice their lives for us. And on Sunday morning, 2 days ago, three police officers and their sergeant went to work. Went to work. They paused for a moment at a coffee shop, had their laptops out, talking about the day that they were just about to begin. Somebody walked in and took their lives away—all four.

In total, they left behind nine children. This was just 1 month after a Seattle police officer by the name of Timothy Brenton was ambushed and murdered, leaving behind two more children.

All I can say is that we thank them for their service. When you see somebody in uniform, pause, thank them for what they do, express sympathy for the loss of their partners and loved ones. And please, I ask that you keep their families in your thoughts and prayers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members will rise and observe a moment of silence.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR GREATER AWARENESS OF OVARIAN CANCER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the mo-

tion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 727, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 727, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 385, nays 0, not voting 49, as follows:

[Roll No. 912]

YEAS—385

Ackerman	Cole	Higgins
Adler (NJ)	Conaway	Hill
Akin	Connolly (VA)	Himes
Alexander	Cooper	Hinches
Altmire	Costa	Hinojosa
Andrews	Costello	Hirono
Arcuri	Courtney	Hodes
Austria	Crenshaw	Hoekstra
Baca	Crowley	Holden
Bachmann	Cuellar	Holt
Bachus	Culberson	Honda
Baird	Cummings	Hoyer
Baldwin	Dahlkemper	Hunter
Bartlett	Davis (AL)	Inglis
Barton (TX)	Davis (CA)	Inslee
Bean	Davis (TN)	Israel
Becerra	DeFazio	Issa
Berkley	DeGette	Jackson (IL)
Berry	Delahunt	Jackson-Lee
Biggert	DeLauro	(TX)
Bilbray	Dent	Jenkins
Bilirakis	Diaz-Balart, L.	Johnson (GA)
Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart, M.	Johnson (IL)
Bishop (NY)	Dicks	Johnson, E. B.
Bishop (UT)	Doggett	Johnson, Sam
Blackburn	Donnelly (IN)	Jones
Blumenauer	Doyle	Jordan (OH)
Boccieri	Dreier	Kagen
Boehner	Driehaus	Kanjorski
Bonner	Duncan	Kaptur
Bono Mack	Edwards (MD)	Kennedy
Boozman	Edwards (TX)	Kildee
Boren	Ehlers	Kilpatrick (MI)
Boswell	Ellison	Kilroy
Boucher	Ellsworth	Kind
Boustany	Emerson	King (IA)
Boyd	Engel	King (NY)
Brady (PA)	Eshoo	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Brady (TX)	Etheridge	Kissell
Bright	Fallin	Klein (FL)
Broun (GA)	Fattah	Kline (MN)
Brown (SC)	Filner	Kosmas
Brown, Corrine	Fleming	Kratovich
Brown-Waite,	Forbes	Kucinich
Ginny	Fortenberry	Lamborn
Buchanan	Foster	Lance
Burgess	Fox	Langevin
Burton (IN)	Frank (MA)	Larson (CT)
Butterfield	Franks (AZ)	Latham
Buyer	Frelinghuysen	LaTourette
Calvert	Fudge	Latta
Camp	Gallegly	Lee (CA)
Campbell	Garamendi	Lee (NY)
Cantor	Garrett (NJ)	Levin
Cao	Giffords	Lewis (CA)
Capito	Gingrey (GA)	Lewis (GA)
Capps	Gohmert	Linder
Cardoza	Goodlatte	Lipinski
Carnahan	Gordon (TN)	LoBiondo
Carson (IN)	Grayson	Loeb
Carter	Green, Al	Lofgren, Zoe
Cassidy	Green, Gene	Lowey
Castle	Guthrie	Lucas
Castor (FL)	Gutierrez	Luetkemeyer
Chaffetz	Hall (TX)	Lujan
Chandler	Halvorson	Lummis
Childers	Hare	Lynch
Chu	Harper	Mack
Clarke	Hastings (FL)	Maffei
Clay	Hastings (WA)	Maloney
Cleaver	Heinrich	Manzullo
Clyburn	Heller	Marchant
Coble	Hensarling	Markey (CO)
Coffman (CO)	Herger	Markey (MA)
Cohen	Herseth Sandlin	Massa

Matheson	Pingree (ME)	Simpson
Matsui	Pitts	Sires
McCarthy (CA)	Platts	Skelton
McCarthy (NY)	Poe (TX)	Slaughter
McCaul	Polis (CO)	Smith (NE)
McClintock	Pomeroy	Smith (NJ)
McCotter	Posey	Smith (TX)
McDermott	Price (GA)	Smith (WA)
McGovern	Price (NC)	Snyder
McHenry	Putnam	Souder
McIntyre	Quigley	Space
McKeon	Radanovich	Speier
McMahon	Rahall	Spratt
McMorris	Reichert	Stearns
Rodgers	Reyes	Stupak
McNerney	Richardson	Sullivan
Meeks (NY)	Rodriguez	Sutton
Melancon	Roe (TN)	Taylor
Mica	Rogers (AL)	Teague
Michaud	Rogers (KY)	Terry
Miller (FL)	Rogers (MI)	Thompson (CA)
Miller (MI)	Rohrabacher	Thompson (MS)
Miller (NC)	Rooney	Thompson (PA)
Miller, Gary	Ros-Lehtinen	Thornberry
Miller, George	Roskam	Tiahrt
Mitchell	Ross	Tiberi
Moore (KS)	Rothman (NJ)	Tierney
Moore (WI)	Roybal-Allard	Titus
Murphy (NY)	Royce	Tonko
Murphy, Patrick	Ruppersberger	Towns
Murphy, Tim	Ryan (OH)	Tsongas
Myrick	Ryan (WI)	Turner
Nadler (NY)	Salazar	Upton
Napolitano	Sánchez, Linda	Van Hollen
Neal (MA)	T.	Velázquez
Neugebauer	Sarbanes	Visclosky
Nunes	Scalise	Walden
Nye	Schakowsky	Walz
Oberstar	Schauer	Wasserman
Obey	Schiff	Schultz
Olson	Schmidt	Waters
Olver	Schock	Watson
Ortiz	Schrader	Watt
Owens	Schwartz	Waxman
Pallone	Scott (GA)	Weiner
Pascarella	Scott (VA)	Welch
Pastor (AZ)	Sensenbrenner	Whitfield
Paul	Serrano	Wilson (OH)
Paulsen	Sessions	Wilson (SC)
Pence	Sestak	Wittman
Perlmutter	Shadegg	Wolf
Perriello	Shea-Porter	Woolsey
Peters	Sherman	Wu
Peterson	Shuler	Yarmuth
Petri	Shuster	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—49

Abercrombie	Gonzalez	Moran (KS)
Aderholt	Granger	Moran (VA)
Barrett (SC)	Graves	Murphy (CT)
Barrow	Griffith	Murtha
Berman	Grijalva	Payne
Blunt	Hall (NY)	Rangel
Braley (IA)	Harman	Rehberg
Capuano	Kingston	Rush
Carney	Kirk	Sanchez, Loretta
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Shimkus
Davis (IL)	Lungren, Daniel	Stark
Davis (KY)	E.	Tanner
Deal (GA)	Marshall	Wamp
Dingell	McCollum	Westmoreland
Farr	Meek (FL)	Wexler
Flake	Minnick	Young (AK)
Gerlach	Mollohan	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes left in this vote.

□ 1910

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Expressing support for greater awareness of ovarian cancer."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLYDE L. HILLHOUSE POST
OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3667.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3667.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. PERLMUTTER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 386, noes 0, not voting 48, as follows:

[Roll No. 913]

AYES—386

Ackerman	Castle	Fudge
Adler (NJ)	Castor (FL)	Gallegly
Akin	Chaffetz	Garamendi
Alexander	Chandler	Garrett (NJ)
Altmire	Childers	Giffords
Andrews	Chu	Gingrey (GA)
Arcuri	Clarke	Gohmert
Austria	Clay	Goodlatte
Baca	Cleaver	Gordon (TN)
Bachmann	Clyburn	Granger
Bachus	Coble	Grayson
Baird	Coffman (CO)	Green, Al
Baldwin	Cohen	Green, Gene
Bartlett	Cole	Guthrie
Barton (TX)	Conaway	Gutierrez
Bean	Connolly (VA)	Hall (TX)
Becerra	Cooper	Halvorson
Berkley	Costa	Hare
Berman	Costello	Harper
Berry	Courtney	Hastings (FL)
Biggert	Crenshaw	Hastings (WA)
Bilbray	Crowley	Heinrich
Bilirakis	Cuellar	Heller
Bishop (GA)	Culberson	Hensarling
Bishop (NY)	Cummings	Heger
Bishop (UT)	Dahlkemper	Herseth Sandlin
Blackburn	Davis (AL)	Higgins
Blumenauer	Davis (CA)	Hill
Boccieri	Davis (TN)	Himes
Boehner	DeFazio	Hinchee
Bonner	DeGette	Hinojosa
Bono Mack	Delahunt	Hirono
Boozman	DeLauro	Hodes
Boren	Dent	Hoeckstra
Boswell	Diaz-Balart, L.	Holden
Boucher	Diaz-Balart, M.	Holt
Boustany	Dicks	Hoyer
Boyd	Doggett	Hunter
Brady (PA)	Donnelly (IN)	Inglis
Brady (TX)	Doyle	Inslee
Bright	Dreier	Israel
Broun (GA)	Driehtaus	Issa
Brown (SC)	Duncan	Jackson (IL)
Brown, Corrine	Edwards (MD)	Jackson-Lee
Brown-Waite,	Edwards (TX)	(TX)
Ginny	Ehlers	Jenkins
Buchanan	Ellison	Johnson (GA)
Burgess	Ellsworth	Johnson (IL)
Burton (IN)	Emerson	Johnson, E. B.
Butterfield	Engel	Johnson, Sam
Buyer	Eshoo	Jones
Calvert	Etheridge	Jordan (OH)
Camp	Fallin	Kagen
Campbell	Fattah	Kanjorski
Cantor	Filner	Kaptur
Cao	Fleming	Kennedy
Capito	Forbes	Kildee
Capps	Fortenberry	Kilpatrick (MI)
Cardoza	Foster	Kilroy
Carnahan	Fox	Kind
Carson (IN)	Frank (MA)	King (IA)
Carter	Franks (AZ)	King (NY)
Cassidy	Frelinghuysen	Kirkpatrick (AZ)

Kissell	Nadler (NY)
Klein (FL)	Napolitano
Kline (MN)	Neal (MA)
Kosmas	Neugebauer
Kratovil	Nunes
Kucinich	Nye
Lamborn	Oberstar
Lance	Obey
Langevin	Olson
Latham	Olver
LaTourette	Ortiz
Latta	Owens
Lee (CA)	Pallone
Lee (NY)	Pascarella
Levin	Pastor (AZ)
Lewis (CA)	Paul
Lewis (GA)	Paulsen
Linder	Pence
Lipinski	Perlmutter
LoBiondo	Perriello
Loebach	Peters
Lofgren, Zoe	Peterson
Lowey	Petri
Lucas	Pingree (ME)
Luetkemeyer	Pitts
Lujan	Platts
Lummis	Poe (TX)
Lynch	Polis (CO)
Mack	Pomeroy
Maffei	Posey
Maloney	Price (GA)
Manzullo	Price (NC)
Marchant	Putnam
Markey (CO)	Radanovich
Markey (MA)	Rahall
Massa	Rangel
Matheson	Reichert
Matsui	Reyes
McCarthy (CA)	Richardson
McCarthy (NY)	Rodriguez
McCaul	Roe (TN)
McClintock	Rogers (AL)
McCotter	Rogers (KY)
McDermott	Rogers (MI)
McGovern	Rohrabacher
McHenry	Rooney
McIntyre	Ros-Lehtinen
McKeon	Roskam
McMahon	Ross
McMorris	Rothman (NJ)
Rodgers	Roybal-Allard
McNerney	Royce
Meeks (NY)	Ruppersberger
Melancon	Ryan (OH)
Mica	Ryan (WI)
Michaud	Salazar
Miller (FL)	Sánchez, Linda
Miller (MI)	T.
Miller (NC)	Sarbanes
Miller, Gary	Scalise
Miller, George	Schakowsky
Mitchell	Schauer
Moore (KS)	Schiff
Moore (WI)	Schmidt
Murphy (NY)	Schock
Murphy, Patrick	Schrader
Murphy, Tim	Schwartz
Myrick	Scott (GA)

NOT VOTING—48

Abercrombie	Graves	Moran (KS)
Aderholt	Griffith	Moran (VA)
Barrett (SC)	Grijalva	Murphy (CT)
Barrow	Hall (NY)	Murtha
Blunt	Harman	Payne
Braley (IA)	Honda	Quigley
Capuano	Kingston	Rehberg
Carney	Kirk	Rush
Conyers	Larsen (WA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Davis (IL)	Larson (CT)	Shimkus
Davis (KY)	Lungren, Daniel	Stark
Deal (GA)	E.	Tanner
Dingell	Marshall	Wamp
Farr	McCollum	Wexler
Flake	Meek (FL)	Young (AK)
Gerlach	Minnick	
Gonzalez	Mollohan	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1919

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on December 1, 2009, I was called away on personal business. I regret that I was not present for the following votes:

On the passage of H.R. 3029. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

On the passage of H. Res. 727. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

On the passage of H.R. 3667. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I regret missing floor votes on Tuesday, December 1, 2009. If I was present, I would have voted:

"Yea" on rollcall 911, agreeing to H.R. 3029—To establish a research, development, and technology demonstration program to improve the efficiency of gas turbines used in combined cycle power generation systems.

"Yea" on rollcall 912, agreeing to H. Res. 727—Expressing support for greater awareness of ovarian cancer.

"Aye" on rollcall 913, agreeing to H.R. 3667—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 16555 Springs Street in White Springs, Florida, as the "Clyde L. Hillhouse Post Office Building."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, December 1, 2009, I was unable to vote due to my attendance at the President's speech on Afghanistan at West Point.

Had I been present, I would have voted:

On rollcall No. 911—"nay"—H.R. 3029, to establish a research, development, and technology demonstration program to improve the efficiency of gas turbines used in combined cycle power generation systems.

On rollcall No. 912—"yea"—H. Res. 727, expressing support for greater awareness of ovarian cancer.

On rollcall No. 913—"aye"—H.R. 3667, to designate the "Clyde L. Hillhouse Post Office Building" in White Springs, Florida.

2009 WORLD AIDS DAY

(Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, December 1 marks World AIDS Day.

Thirty-three million people live with HIV/AIDS worldwide. This terrible disease is one of the most destructive epidemics of our time. The fight against HIV/AIDS is ultimately about individual lives in our communities.

In south Florida I'm pleased to have strong allies such as UNITY COALITION and its president, Herb Sosa; Men Initiating Action & Mobilization for Impactful Change, otherwise known as MIAMI; Ambiente Magazine; South Beach AIDS Project; Union Positiva;

the University of Miami; Care Resource; Pridelines; Jackson Hospital; and all who are in the fight against this global menace.

United, and through greater awareness, research, prevention, and treatment, we will save and improve countless lives and stop the spread of HIV/AIDS.

RECOGNIZING THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA MEDICAL DEVICES CENTER

(Mr. PAULSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great example of the academic and business communities working together to create new lifesaving technologies.

The Medical Devices Center at the University of Minnesota is a shining example of what can happen when innovation is encouraged and sought out by an educational institution and aided by partnership.

Last week I visited the University's Medical Devices Center and learned about this unique program that focuses on development of devices that have the strongest lifesaving impacts, partnering with others to also bring these products to market in the fastest manner possible. And you know what? The results speak for themselves.

From just 1 year in the fellowship program, we've had 15 new provisional patents, 12 new available technologies, one licensing deal with a local business, and one new startup among the program's fellows.

The center's collaborative approach between academics and business makes this a valuable program as well as a model for both Minnesota and the entire Nation to follow.

THE PROTRACTED WAR IN AFGHANISTAN

(Mr. GRAYSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, as we await the President's speech regarding Afghanistan, there's a point that I wanted to make; and as is so often the case, that point is better made by somebody else. So I yield to Chinese General Sun Tzu, who wrote the following words 2,500 years ago:

"In war victory should be swift.

"If victory is slow, men tire, morale sags. Sieges exhaust strength; protracted campaigns strain the public treasury.

"If men are tired, morale low, strength exhausted, treasure spent, then the feudal lords will exploit the disarray and attack. This even the wisest will be powerless to mend.

"I have heard that in war, haste can be folly. But never have I seen a delay that was wise.

"No nation has ever benefited from a protracted war."

Mr. Speaker, that was true 2,500 years ago, and it's true today. We do not benefit from the protracted war in Afghanistan.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH REGARDING AFGHANISTAN

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, tonight the President is going to say in his speech, and I just got part of it, that his sending 30,000 American troops over there is a step in the right direction for stabilizing Afghanistan. But then he goes on and he says it will allow us to begin the transfer of our forces out of Afghanistan in July of 2011.

The one thing that you should never do is telegraph your punch. I can't imagine why the President is saying in his speech tonight he's going to start withdrawing our troops in July of 2011. Even if he plans to do that, he shouldn't say it, because he's telling our enemies exactly what we're going to do, and it's just wrong. And every military officer I have ever met will tell you the same thing.

NATIONAL MEDAL AWARD FOR STARK COUNTY DISTRICT LIBRARY

(Mr. BOCCIERI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOCCIERI. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of the Stark County District Library, located in Canton, Ohio.

On October 6, 2009, the Institute of Museum and Library Science selected the Stark County District Library to receive the National Medal for Museum and Library Service. This is the Nation's highest recognition for library excellence and service to the surrounding community.

The Stark County District Library has served our county for 125 years, and the staff there set a fine example of leadership throughout that time by responding to the changing needs of our community. I know firsthand the friendly faces that fill the library and the great lengths to which the staff goes to provide resources for our community.

Despite budget cuts and other economic hardships, the Stark County District Library maintains the highest quality of service, making sure our communities have access to materials they want and need. Through early literacy efforts for mothers and their children and theater programs for Stark County kids and employment assistance classes and job fairs, the district library is able to fulfill its mission of inspiring ideas, enriching lives, and creating a stronger community.

This national medal confirms the Stark County District Library's commitment to our community.

WORLD AIDS DAY AND AFGHANISTAN

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge today, December 1, as World AIDS Day when all of us focus on that devastating disease. I'd like to pay a special tribute to the Thomas Street Clinic in Houston, Texas, that for decades has served the hopeless and sometimes the helpless. I am so very glad that they are giving people life and opportunity.

Thank you, Thomas Street Clinic. And I was delighted to introduce legislation in support of them.

Mr. Speaker, on another topic very quickly, let me suggest that the President has been deliberative and thoughtful. It is interesting that those who criticize created the devastation and the havoc that is going on now in Afghanistan by taking away from our focus on Afghanistan after 9/11 and focusing on Iraq, a distracting war. Yet we love those who served, and we mourn for those we have lost.

We now want not to mourn for more. We want to find a way that we can introduce diplomacy, democracy, and getting the Government in Afghanistan to take care of its own people.

This is a war of insurgents. This is a civil war. And, therefore, we must find a way to handle this in a manner that serves all.

□ 1930

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS OFFER A BETTER PLAN FOR AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, President Obama will talk to the American people about Afghanistan tonight. He is expected to announce a major new escalation of the conflict. I believe President Obama's apparent decision to send tens of thousands more troops to Afghanistan is a mistake, and I believe that because the past years have taught us that there is no military solution to Afghanistan. That's why I've urged the President to change our mission and to emphasize diplomacy, economic development and humanitarian aid as the best way to stop violent extremism in Afghanistan.

As a Californian, I'm proud to say that the California Democratic Party has passed a resolution that also urges President Obama to change course in Afghanistan. I want to recognize, and I want to thank my friends at the Progressive Democrats of America and the

State Party's Progressive Caucus for leading the effort to pass the resolution. The resolution states that "far from eradicating the Taliban and other insurgencies, the presence of foreign troops has instead strengthened them, creating greater insecurity, death and impoverishment of the Afghan people."

The California Democratic Party's resolution expresses deep concern for the "honorable American young men and women who have been killed and wounded" and the terrible toll of the war on their families. It notes that our involvement in Afghanistan "continues to cost billions of dollars each month while the United States and particularly the State of California are in an economic crisis without money to fund domestic needs."

The resolution also calls attention to the plight of the Afghan women who have suffered greatly during the war, and it calls for an end to military action that causes civilian casualties. It urges President Obama to redirect America's "funding and resources to include an increase in humanitarian and developmental aid." It also asks the President to encourage "multiparty talks aimed at ensuring a Democratic and legitimate representation of the people of Afghanistan, as well as a multiparty regional diplomacy for the safety and stability of neighboring countries."

Mr. Speaker, the resolution was adopted after the members of the California Democratic Party heard the powerful testimony of Marine veteran Rick Reyes. He has served in both Iraq and Afghanistan, and he said, There is no military solution to Afghanistan. The problems in Afghanistan are social problems, problems that cannot be fixed militarily.

Mr. Speaker, instead of escalating the war and bringing more destruction to Afghanistan, we must devote our resources to improving the lives of the Afghan people. This change in strategy will achieve a number of very important goals. It will give the Afghan people hope for their future. It will give them a reason to reject violent extremism. It will save the lives of our troops, and it will save the lives of Afghan civilians. And it will save money, money that we need to invest in what will truly make our Nation stronger and safer, which includes energy independence, jobs, and reforming health care so that health care doesn't actually strangle our economy.

Mr. Speaker, there is a lot that we should be doing, and this is what the American people want the Obama administration to focus on. That's why I will join with millions of Americans in the days ahead to oppose the escalation of the war in Afghanistan, and to continue to urge our President to change course.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WOLF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR NAVY SEALS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Navy SEALs are the United States Navy's elite commandos. And last week we learned that they captured one of the most wanted terrorists in all of Iraq. Ahmed Hashim Abed was behind the murder and mutilation of four Blackwater USA security guards in Fallujah in the year 2004. This ring-leader of this ambush planned the murder of these four Americans in Fallujah. And these four Blackwater security guards, what they were doing was transporting supplies from one place to another.

So he had planned, Abed had planned an ambush against these individuals. They are ambushed. They are murdered. The bodies of these four murdered Americans were then dragged through the streets, burned and hung from a bridge in Fallujah. Mr. Speaker, I've been to that very bridge in the year 2005, and you still have an eerie feeling knowing that four Americans were hung there in public view. The U.S. military, by the way, has put a plaque on that bridge in honor of those security guards.

And so congratulations are in order to the Navy SEALs who captured the mastermind behind this ambush and the murder of these four Americans. We should be celebrating this achievement, and these Navy SEALs should be getting medals for their work doing what we've asked them to do. But that's not what is happening, Mr. Speaker. The military has decided to court-martial the Navy SEALs. It seems that this terrorist, Abed, claimed that he was punched in the mouth by the Navy SEALs, and he wants justice. He wants American justice.

You know, it's the same mouth that preaches hate in the name of religion, the same mouth that demands death to America, the same big mouth that ordered the murder of the four Americans. So the SEALs must answer to this accusation by a terrorist that they captured. After all, the terrorist must have some of that American justice. Next thing we know, we'll be giving these terrorists on the battlefield their Miranda warnings. Oh, we already do that.

Well, then after that, they're going to want to be tried in civilian courts in the United States. But we're already doing that as well. Have we gone a bit too far with the kid glove treatment that we treat these madmen, these terrorists, these people who kill Americans?

The nation is at war, Mr. Speaker. You know, punching occurs in war.

Shooting also occurs in war. Instead of a court-martial, the SEALs should be dispatched to go and capture another terrorist. But that's not happening. They are going to be court-martialed because some terrorist supposedly got a bruised mouth.

The SEALs in question are Matthew McCabe, he's a special operations petty officer second class; Petty Officer Jonathan Keefe; and Petty Officer Julio Huertas. They are going to be court-martialed because some terrorist alleges they got punched in the mouth.

It's ironic, Mr. Speaker, that the SEALs will be arraigned next Monday, December 7. December 7, everybody in the United States Navy remembers that day. See, it's been 68 years since the Navy and America was attacked on December the 7th at Pearl Harbor. And now these individuals, ironically, will be arraigned that day.

Mr. Speaker, can you imagine someone in World War II, a soldier, a marine, somebody in the United States Navy, being tried for punching an enemy combatant in the mouth during World War II? You know, we should be commending the Navy SEALs for doing the job that we've asked them to do. They're the best that we have in this country. We've asked them to do tough assignments, and we should be supporting them. The terrorists ought to be on trial for murdering Americans. And the Navy SEALs ought to be getting medals for doing what we have asked them to do. And I say congratulations to the Navy SEALs for a job well done.

And that's just the way it is.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRANSPARENCY AT THE FEDERAL RESERVE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke does not want us to know any the details of the Fed's secret operations. This position is not surprising and has been typical of all central bank chairmen. Bernanke's stated goal is "to design a system of financial oversight that will provide a robust framework for preventing future crises."

During its 96 years of existence, the Federal Reserve has played havoc with

our economy and brought great suffering to millions through unemployment and price escalation. And it has achieved what only a central bank can: A steady depreciation of our currency. Today's dollar is now worth 4 cents, compared to the dollar entrusted to the Federal Reserve in 1913. Ninety-six years should have been plenty of time for the Fed to come up with a plan for preventing economic crises.

Since the Fed is the source of all economic downturns, it's impossible for any central banker to regulate in such a manner to prevent the problems that are predictable consequences of his own monetary management. The Federal Reserve fixes interest rates at levels inevitably lower than those demanded by the market. This manipulation is a form of price control through credit expansion, and is the ultimate cause of business cycles and so many of our economic problems, generating the malinvestment, excessive debt, stock, bond, commodity, and housing bubbles.

The Federal Reserve's monetary inflation, indeed, does push the CPI upward, but concentrating on the government's reports of the CPI and the PPI is nothing more than the distraction from the other harm done by the Federal Reserve's effort at central economic planning through secret monetary policy operations. Real inflation, the expansion of our money supply, is greatly undercounted by these indices. In response to our latest financial crisis, the Federal Reserve turned on its printing press and literally doubled the monetary base. This staggering creation of dollars has yet to be reflected in many consumer prices, but will ultimately hit the middle class and poor with a cruel devaluation of their savings and real earnings.

The Fed has clearly failed on its mandate to maintain full employment and price stability. It's time to find out what's going on. Instead of assuming responsibility for the Fed's role in the crisis, Bernanke brags about, "arresting" the crisis.

I would suggest to Mr. Bernanke that it's too early to brag. Bernanke decries any effort to gain transparency of the Fed's actions to find out just who gets bailed out and who is left to fail. Instead, he proposes giving even more power to the Fed to regulate the entire financial system.

□ 1945

What he does not recognize—nor does he want to admit—is that he is talking about symptoms while ignoring the source of the crisis: the Federal Reserve itself. More regulations will never compensate for all the distortion and excesses caused by monetary inflation and artificially low interest rates. Regulation distracts from the real cause while further interfering with the market forces, thus guaranteeing that the recession will become much deeper and prolonged.

Chairman Bernanke's argument for Fed secrecy is a red herring. It serves

to distract so the special interests that benefit from the Fed policy never become known to the public. Who can possibly buy this argument that this secrecy is required to protect the people from political influence?

My bill, H.R. 1207, has nothing to do with interference with monetary policy. This was explicitly stated in the amendment voted on in the Financial Services Committee. Bernanke's argument for protecting the independence of the Fed is his argument for protecting the secrecy of the Fed. Chairman Bernanke concludes that "America needs a strong"—think cartel—"nonpolitical"—think Goldman Sachs—"and independent"—think secret—"central bank with the tools to promote financial stability, in the midst of a horrendous financial crisis, and to help steer our economy to recovery without inflation."

This belief is a dream that one day will become a nightmare for all Americans unless we come to our senses, stop our wild spending, runaway deficits, printing press money, massive bureaucratic regulations, and our unnecessary world empire. A crucial step towards fixing these problems will be transparency of the Federal Reserve.

CAP-AND-TRADE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, this House passed what is known as cap-and-trade legislation which would place limits on the amount of CO₂ that could be emitted into the atmosphere. And the reason given for the need for this legislation is that man-caused global warming poses a very grave threat to the future of our planet.

We have been told that the debate is over, that the science is incontrovertible. We've been told that this action must be taken to save our world, even though it would threaten our economy and cause redistribution of wealth from our Nation to others and would lead to massive job losses and outsourcing from the United States to other nations. Particularly hard hit would be industry, agriculture, and States that rely upon coal for electricity production.

Mr. Speaker, I voted against cap-and-trade because I wasn't convinced of the problem and because the solution to the perceived problem would cause further economic devastation to my constituents. I am from Michigan, where we currently have the highest unemployment in the United States. We also derive two-thirds of our electricity from coal, and our number one industry is industrial manufacturing, and our number two industry is agriculture.

If cap-and-trade were to pass, Michigan's economy would be devastated, but we were told that it had to happen because the alternative is worse.

Well, Mr. Speaker, a few weeks back, a series of emails from within the world's foremost climate change research facility, the Hadley Climate Research Unit at Britain's University of East Anglia, were either hacked or they were leaked by a disillusioned insider, which has blown away the scientific foundation for the manmade global warming theory. It's being called Climategate.

Mr. Speaker, these troubling emails show that some of the most respected and quoted and public scientists used tricks to manipulate data, refused to release the data that is the foundation for their research, and they've attempted to silence any critics of their hypothesis and even expressed dismay that they could not explain recent cooling taking place across the globe. And these scientists seemed to have allies cooperating with them, including some here in the United States.

It has become very clear that the science is, in fact, not settled, that the debate is very much alive, and that the tactics and methods used by the most trusted scientists have, in fact, very serious problems.

One email said this, which suggests a manipulation of data: "I've just completed Mike's trick of adding in the real temps to each series for the last 20 years and for 1961 for Keith's to hide the decline." Hide the decline? An inconvenient truth that temperatures were declining required a trick to hide it.

And then another email expresses frustration that temperatures are actually going down: "The fact is that we can't account for the lack of warming at the moment, and it is a travesty that we can't."

Mr. Speaker, another email exposes the attempts to silence dissent: "I think we need to stop considering 'Climate Research' as a legitimate peer-reviewed journal. Perhaps we should encourage our colleagues in the climate research community to no longer submit to or cite papers in this journal."

Well, that is absolutely wonderful. Call those who disagree with their hypotheses cranks because they have not been published in peer-reviewed journals, and then when they were, to discredit the journal.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the fix is in. And most troubling of all is the destruction of raw source data that could be used to verify their work. The leader of the CRU for years refused to release source data, and now they claim the data was "lost." It sounds to me like the old elementary school excuse, "The dog ate my homework." That excuse didn't work for third graders and it certainly is unacceptable from scientists who are asking us to upend our economy.

And even worse, emails exist that suggest that the data wasn't lost but instructs scientists to destroy data which was subject to Britain's freedom of information laws. And that is not just bad science; that is a criminal act.

And now we're being asked to radically restructure our economy based largely on the research of these scientists.

Mr. Speaker, Congress needs to hold hearings into this matter. We need to investigate these very troubling revelations. If we are to make policy that will so profoundly impact our Nation, that policy must be made on facts, not on articles of faith or manipulated data.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE RULE OF LAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 2009, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, again tonight I rise here to talk about the rule of law and the fact that there are those in our society who seem to want to circumvent the rule of law and think because of their position either in Congress or in the government that the law shouldn't pertain to them the way it pertains to other Americans, that they should be treated specially. And even though our President stated that he didn't think that that's what the American people—that he was going to fight to make sure there was no special treatment for people other than everybody get treated equally, we've still got this issue going on. And I've been talking about this, and I've been talking about Chairman RANGEL and his issues with the tax folks and about how the rule of law didn't seem to apply to him, and tonight I am going to talk about Secretary Geithner, the Secretary of the Treasury.

Before I start talking about this, I was thinking, as I was sitting here listening to people talk—and everybody was very informative—that there may be people who really don't understand what I say when I talk about the rule of law.

The rule of law is a very basic concept. It is a prevailing concept that holds our Republic together here in the United States. But in truth and fact, the whole world seeks a system where the rule of law prevails, because it is that system which gives recourse to the ordinary person. So let me just point out some of the things that we're talking about here tonight that the rule of law is part of.

When I say "recourse," the average American citizen, if someone is breaking into their house, if they hear a burglar prying open the back door of their home, they call 911 and ask them to send out a police officer or a sheriff's deputy or someone to protect their

home. And they know that we have procedures whereby that officer has the authority to come in and make an arrest of that person, to protect the homestead of the person that is being violated. They know that there's someone they can call who will help and that there are rules that the society they live in has established so that they get treated fairly in being protected by the law. And the person who is accused of breaking the law is also treated fairly, because they know that we have rules that we have all agreed upon. These are the rules that our society will follow. That is the rule of law.

When we talk about Afghanistan—which is an issue that probably, as I am speaking, the President is speaking on some other channel about this—the issue, when you're talking about counterinsurgency cut down to its finest point, is establishing the rule of law in a war zone, if you will. We did it in Iraq. And basically we did it with a civil principle which we've used in New York City to lower the crime rate. We used it in Philadelphia to lower the crime rate. Big cities have used it from time to time everywhere, and that is community policing. That is the idea that there is somebody in your neighborhood you can turn to and say, "Help me. I need your help."

And really, counterinsurgency is using the military to train up the local folks in their police force and their army so that their citizens know that they can be protected by their police force and their army and their court system and their government from those who would do them harm. So they don't have to look to the strongest guy in the neighborhood—which may be the Taliban—to protect their interests; they can look to the government and the society that's been established by that government.

And counterinsurgency is basically putting American forces and indigenous forces in place in neighborhoods all over Afghanistan so that the Afghan citizens realize there's someone there permanently to make sure that they are treated right and treated fairly. And so it's the beginning of the establishment of the rule of law.

We in the United States have been blessed for our entire history with a rule of law. And, in fact, we don't salute a king. We don't salute a dictator. We don't salute an individual that sovereignty comes from that individual. We salute a document.

When those of us who are fortunate enough to be elected to Congress and are able to serve our constituents back home here in Congress and we have the opportunity to be here in Congress, we stand up and we take an oath. And that oath is to the Constitution of the United States, that we will preserve, protect, and defend that Constitution from all enemies, foreign and domestic, because the Constitution is that set, beginning set of rules of law that we established this Republic under. So we are a very blessed Nation. We started with the rules of law.

Today, in many nations around this world, there are still folks who don't have some rules that they can feel comfortable will be there to protect their society. And a lot of what happens when you create a counterinsurgency force like we're doing in Afghanistan, we're establishing that security for those people who live in that country. So that is a little bit off subject, but it gets you to the idea of how important it is that a people, whoever the people are, wherever they exist on this Earth, have some set of rules they can feel they will be treated just like their neighbor next door or the guy clear across the country. They're going to be treated fairly, they're going to be treated well, and they're going to have a source that they can get recourse for something that happens to them. It is a very simple concept, but it is the foundation concept of a civil society, of a society that functions properly.

And one of the things that offends the rule of law and that has offended Americans at every stage of our history is when there are those who think, The law doesn't apply to me. It applies to you, but it doesn't apply to me. I am more important than you. I am a big shot or I am a powerful person or I am a rich person, so the law doesn't apply to me. It applies to you.

□ 2000

And there are always going to be those misdirected people in any society who feel that way. But it is our duty when we see people who are taking that position or where a group of people is taking that position on behalf of a individual, that they are above the law, they are above being treated the same as you might be treated or that I might be treated, they are special, they should have special treatment.

Let me show you what the President said about that. President Barack Obama on February 3, 2008 said, "I campaign on changing Washington and bottom-up politics. I don't want to send a message to the American people that there are two sets of standards: one for powerful people and one for ordinary folks who are working every day and paying their taxes."

That is what the President of the United States said about the rule of law as it pertains to what he wanted in his Presidency.

There are lots of laws in the United States that pertain to all of us. Most of us don't feel pressure about most laws. The vast majority of Americans citizens are very law abiding. They do what they are supposed to do. They may speed once in a while, and occasionally they get caught and they expect to be treated like everyone else. And they may do some other minor things that they shouldn't do. But the truth is the American people, we are very law-abiding people.

But there is one area that we are all affected by every day, and I would argue that many of us in this country fear, and that is the area of the Internal Revenue and our taxes. Quite

frankly, our Tax Code would just about fill this giant room, and we all wonder if anybody could possibly know what is in the Tax Code; and yet we are all supposed to fill out a form and pay our taxes every year. That is why people go to CPAs to help them with their taxes, because they are worried that they might not get it right and they might be punished for not getting it right. Some of them even worry that they might go to jail for not getting it right.

So Americans very diligently spend large amounts of their income every year to make sure that they get their taxes right. That goes for the ordinary guy and for the Ph.D. at the major university, the smartest guy in town. They all have to deal with the IRS and make sure that they do things right.

Well, everybody makes mistakes and sometimes somebody is going to make a mistake. Some people make those mistakes unintentionally; some, they intentionally do something wrong. The Tax Code has punishments to fit those individuals.

But what I want to talk about tonight is the fact that the man who is the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, he is the man who is in charge of our money and in charge of our tax system. The IRS reports to Secretary Geithner. Secretary Geithner did not pay some taxes that he was supposed to pay. So let me talk to you a little bit about that.

First, let me explain to you what happened with Mr. Geithner. Mr. Geithner has a master's in international economics from Johns Hopkins University. He is a director of policy development and review for the International Monetary Fund, a senior fellow on the Council of Foreign Relations. He is the U.S. Treasury Secretary, the head of the Internal Revenue Service. The specific tax violation he had was he failed to pay Social Security and Medicare taxes on the IMF earnings for tax years 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004. The total liability that he owed was approximately \$43,200.

Now so you understand what this is, the International Monetary Fund was paying him separate and apart from what he is doing, and he has to be treated like self-employed. A self-employed person has to pay not only his share of payroll taxes, but he has to pay the employer's share of payroll taxes because you are self-employed. Self-employed people pay the employer's share of payroll taxes, which is basically Social Security and Medicare, and they pay their own share. If you look at your check, you will see your payroll taxes and how much you pay every month to the government.

Well, when you are paid by the International Monetary Fund, they give you a check every month or every year, I don't know which it is. It tells you how much you make and how much income taxes they paid on your behalf, and they tell you on that document you are responsible for paying your payroll

taxes. It is not like someone didn't tell you. You read it when you get your check, when you get your statement about your income. You read it and it tells you, you have to pay this. We didn't take this out. You have to pay it.

Quite frankly, Mr. Geithner signed off on that document every year that told him that. And that part of the money he was being paid was for the purpose of paying these things. He has admitted that he made a shortfall in doing this. He said it was a mistake. He made a mistake. He had a signed statement. He signed a statement acknowledging that he owed the tax. He paid the taxes. His position with the IMF and his education specifically dealt with the issues of Social Security and Medicare, system integration in the world economy. He paid his taxes, but he didn't pay any—I think he paid his interest on the taxes—but he didn't pay any penalties on the taxes. But if you and I had done the same thing that Mr. Geithner did, we would have paid penalties.

The United States 14th Amendment is the equal protection clause of the United States Constitution. It states, among other things: nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Equal protection of the laws.

When we are talking about property, money is property just like land is property. Now, the IRS has lately decided to establish certain back tax penalties that you have to pay for failing to pay your taxes. And in fact they have got a program going on right now where they are saying to people who have made money offshore, if you come in and give yourself up because you earned some money offshore that you should have paid taxes on and pay those taxes, we will make you a deal and we will set out in black and white what your interest and penalties are going to be.

This is about penalties. Offshore depositors amnesty offer, what they promised to give them if you turn yourself in, only 20 percent of the amount will be for penalties. Offshore depositors without amnesty would pay 50 percent penalty. The standard taxpayers' negligent disregard, that means he was negligent and disregarded what he should owe, is 20 percent. A standard taxpayer that defrauds the government, the penalties are 75 percent. So that's the rules that are supposed to apply to every American and every American entity, including corporations, partnerships, and so forth.

Secretary Tim Geithner paid zero on \$43,200 in taxes that he didn't paid. Chairman RANGEL paid zero. It seems that some taxpayers appear to be more equal than other taxpayers. That's what President Obama told us this administration is all about. No two sets of standards, one for powerful people and one for ordinary folks. That is

what we are talking about in the rule of law. That is why I come down here and talk about the rule of law because quite frankly it is supposed to pertain to every one of us. Every one of us is supposed to be treated equally. And, quite frankly, there may be individual citizens that can negotiate this out, but we have asked the questions and we don't have the answers as to why they haven't paid this.

I have written letters to Chairman RANGEL asking him to pay the penalties and interest. I got no reply. A good explanation would probably have prevented all of this, I don't know.

The same thing for Mr. Geithner. He has been asked in committee about this, and he said they didn't assess any penalties. That is kind of like saying the boss didn't punish himself for his malfeasance. I'm sorry, that's like the judge shouldn't punish himself if he did something wrong, and that is not how we operate in this country. People in authority should not be able to give themselves a break because they have authority over the agency that regulates and should regulate their behavior when they have violated the rules.

That is not what the rule of law is all about. That is not what we are trying to teach people in Iraq and Afghanistan with our military forces risking their lives to establish for them the safety and the assurance that the individual citizen in those countries will be treated fairly and will have somebody they can turn to to make sure that they are treated fairly.

This body, this Congress of the United States, should be about making sure that everybody is treated fairly. We should be about maintaining the oath that we took; and that oath said we will preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. The oath we take in Texas is not only for the Constitution of the United States, but it is also for the State of Texas and the laws pertaining thereto. And that is our job. When we see things like this, we should be upset about it. We should be concerned about it.

We have introduced, or are going to introduce, a bill in the Congress that we are going to call the Geithner Penalty Waiver Act. This bill is to provide the same penalty rate for taxpayers who voluntarily disclose unreported income from offshore accounts as was afforded Timothy Geithner with respect to his failure to pay self-employment taxes with respect to his compensation from the Monetary Fund. The law pertaining to section 1401 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the key word "same penalty."

This formally recognizes the legal precedent already established by the IRS's treatment of U.S. Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner. So what I am saying in this bill that we are going to offer is basically, to all of these tax cheats that they seem to be talking about in the IRS right now that are offshore, if they come in and voluntarily do what they said they should

do, let's treat them like we treated the chief tax man of the United States, the top tax guy, treat them like him.

□ 2015

That's only fair. If he doesn't have to pay the penalties and interest, if he gets off from those penalties, I don't think any other people should have to pay penalties. Because the truth is, we want to do what the President said. We don't want there to be one set of laws for important people in Washington and another set of laws for the rest of the people in America and those who earn income that are Americans.

It's only fair. It's like the Rangel rule. If you haven't paid your taxes, you can write "Rangel rule" on your tax form and won't have to pay any penalty and interest—until Mr. RANGEL does anyway. This is the same concept, it's the same indicator, that there are those, and they are in positions of very high power related to our tax structure, that are being treated differently from the ordinary American, the ordinary Texan that works in the oil fields or works in the computer industry and he fails to pay taxes or he is late on his taxes. He gets penalties and interest. And he pays them, just like any other taxpayer in the country.

When the IRS says you owe penalty and interest, you might question them. When they show you that you owe them and show you the law that pertains to you, we pay them, even if we have to work out a payment schedule, but we pay them. We don't get, Oh, well, I forgot who you were. Oh, I'm sorry. You don't have to pay penalties because I didn't realize you were the Secretary of the Treasury. I didn't realize you were the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, so just don't worry about it.

We don't get treated that way. I don't get treated that way. And I would argue that no Member of this House gets treated that way, with certain exceptions, and those exceptions are not right. And this political correctness we got going in this country, there are things that are right and there are things that are wrong. And you have to stand up and say, That's not right. That's what we're supposed to be. That's what we're supposed to do here. That's why we're here.

And I'm sure somewhere in this country today, as I'm speaking, there's some family that is almost sweating blood in their relationship with the Internal Revenue Service trying to figure out how they're going to meet the obligations. In some instances, people have messed up so bad in neglecting to pay their taxes that the penalties and interest are as much or more than the taxes that are owed. And sometimes this can be so onerous on a family, it can literally destroy that family because everything they have, or just about, is subject to a tax lien to be seized by the government and to be sold to force the payment of these things. This is serious stuff that hap-

pens to American citizens when they don't pay their taxes. And they all know that. Everybody here knows that. And everybody that might be watching this, they understand that failing to pay your taxes is serious business. It can be horrible for you and your family.

I don't want anything horrible to happen to Mr. Geithner, and I don't want anything horrible to happen to Mr. RANGEL. But I want them to be treated like everybody else in the United States that's out there today. I want them to have to meet their obligations to our country just like every American citizen has to meet their obligations. And I will promise you that there are probably thousands of Americans out there today that are worrying where and how they are going to keep their family under the roof with the tax burden and the penalties and interest that have fallen upon them as a result of their failure to pay taxes. It's just not fair. It's just not fair.

More importantly, if you waive the rule for somebody because they're important, they have a title, they are special because you elected them or because somebody you elected appointed them to a job, this law affects every American in the country, the tax law. And so do all the other criminal laws and the other rules in this society. Are you going to let them get away with waiving those other rules, too?

We have talked some about this. We have had issues right here in this Congress about the President of the United States and the White House interfering in the rule of contract, and that's making sure that certain laws don't count for certain people. And that's not right.

When we had the takeover of the automobile industry, when they said the unions get their deal but the bondholders don't get their deal, they circumvented the law. Special privileges were given to special groups. That's wrong. We can't let this continue in this country. We can't continue to let the powerful dictate outside the law. Because where does it stop?

I see that my friend from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) is here to join me, and I'm proud to have him here, so I will yield to him for comments he may have on this subject.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. I want to thank the gentleman for yielding and for having this special hour. I did want to comment that we are all supposed to be treated equally in this country. It doesn't matter if you're a mayor, a city councilman, a State representative, a State senator, whatever, whatever you're elected to or appointed to, you should be treated the same as every citizen in this country.

I guess it was back in February of 2009 that President Obama made a statement, and I don't know if the gentleman from Texas has talked about this yet or not, but I think this is what the American people were looking for when they elected President Obama be-

cause of what he had said on the campaign trail and what I believe people believed to be the truth. I think he was sincere in saying that there would be hope and change. And I think some of the change that people were counting on was to change politics as usual or how they had perceived politics in Washington. Because as the gentleman from Texas knows, in politics, it doesn't matter what the truth is, it's what the perception is. And right now, as I travel around the country, and I'm sure as the gentleman travels through his State and across the country and even into other lands, we hear that, What's wrong with Washington? Why is it that you've got all these different people being accused of these different things of getting special treatment?

The President said, "I campaigned on changing Washington and bottom-up politics. I don't want to send a message to the American people that there are two sets of standards, one for the powerful people and one for ordinary folks who are working every day and paying their taxes."

Now that was a quote from President Obama on February 3, 2009. I'm sure as the gentleman mentioned I think in his previous slide about the IRS employees, these are the employees that are under Secretary Geithner, and what it says is "willful failure to file any return of tax required under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 on or before the date prescribed therefor (including any extensions) unless such failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect."

And we know, from at least the testimony that we've heard, that this was willful neglect, that he had actually been reimbursed this money by the company that he was working for. And so I think it was neglect, and I think this needs to be looked at. I'm not sure what committee or jurisdiction or whatever that this would come through, maybe the gentleman from Texas knows, but this should be something that we demand of somebody that holds an office like Secretary of the Treasury. I have filed for extensions, as I'm sure many people have filed for extensions, and I have never yet had the same treatment or had any constituents that's had the same treatment as the Secretary of the Treasury and while his dealings have been with the Internal Revenue.

I will yield back to the gentleman.

Mr. CARTER. This IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, section 1203, termination of employment for misconduct, IRS employees can and are terminated for just what my friend from Georgia just read to you, willful failure to file a return or willful neglect.

Mr. Geithner is arguably the head of the IRS. All those beneath him, from the director of the IRS all the way down to the guy who answers the phone and helps you work on your tax return, if any of those employees do what Secretary Geithner does, by law, it says

they can be and are terminated for this action.

Should the Secretary of the Treasury have to comply with the same law as the regular IRS workers? Some employees appear to be more equal than others. That is, if you're the boss, you don't have to comply, and this mandatory fine doesn't pertain to you.

Recently, KEVIN BRADY of Texas called upon the Secretary of the Treasury to resign. And on this issue, I think if there was someone besides the President, I guess the President is above the Secretary of the Treasury, but based on following the same rules that his employees follow, he would be terminated under the law, the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.

So you want to know where that rule of law is, there's the rule. And there's what happens—terminated. Except for Mr. Geithner.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. If anybody was watching us tonight, they might think that this is some type of partisan thing that we have. It's not. In fact, it goes well beyond that. In a posting of November 17, 2009, the Huffington Post, which is no conservative posting, had a comment. It said:

"But for his personal tax problems, Tim Geithner would have been a consensus choice of Wall Street for Treasury Secretary last fall. Yet from the outset, Mr. Geithner's appointment compromised the Obama administration-to-be's credibility on ethics. The Treasury Secretary has become a continuing liability for this President."

So even the most liberal of the blogs and the Web pages understand that this goes against the credibility of what this administration has said about it was going to change Washington. And as the gentleman knows, it's not just this appointment, it was other appointments to where he had to issue waivers of what some of his administration rules or promises were to allow other lobbyists or people to be not only in his Cabinet but appointments of his. I think that it's not just the conservative world or does it have anything to do with partisan politics, I think that everybody, and it seems like especially those that voted for him, are calling Mr. Geithner's credibility into account with the administration.

I think the ultimate bearer of responsibility on this is the President and the administration and I would like to know if he is getting any advice as to why this Secretary is getting special treatment. I just don't think that that's what the American people felt like we were going to get after this last election.

Mr. CARTER. I'm an old history buff. I believe that you learn from history. And in recent history, in the Clinton administration and in the George W. Bush administration, there were prospective Cabinet members who it was discovered had a domestic working for them that was possibly without papers to be in the United States and it caused them not to get confirmed for

that position, because why? They were violating the laws as pertaining to illegal aliens. The rule of law. The Labor Secretary under the Bush administration had a domestic that was from another country that didn't have appropriate papers and withdrew the name because the rule of law wasn't being followed in her household. Inadvertently, I'm not saying he did this to be mean, vindictive or cheat the American public. That's kind of between him and the IRS, but I'm saying it happened and he admits it happened. And yet, for some reason, the rule of law is not an interference for him being Secretary of the Treasury. And yet in two previous administrations, violating a rule of law has prevented people from becoming a Cabinet member.

I think we should be concerned as we look at the Obama administration that gave us such glowing promises about nobody is going to be treated differently for their position, to start off and now have a whole year of people in positions where they violated the rule of law and they don't think it applies to them.

□ 2030

Now I'm sure that somebody sitting out there is saying, Oh, come on, this isn't a big deal. My question is: Where do you draw the line? You back out there at home and most of the Members of Congress and their wives and children here in Washington, we know how scary the IRS can be if they're calling you and sending you letters and talking about tax liability and talking about tax liens and things like that, how scary they can be. And maybe that law doesn't scare everybody, but it sure scares me and a whole lot of people I know.

Now there's other laws that are even more serious, and you would say, Well, they can never be waived. They can never not pertain. How do you know? Once you decide that there are people that are above the law in a country, how far above the law do they have to go? Can they commit embezzlement? Maybe. If they're smart, swindle somebody a little bit. I don't know. How about murder? Are you going to waive the law as to murder? Just pick a bad one—that's a pretty bad one—and say, Does this pertain to everybody in the country equally? It certainly should.

But if you're willing to excuse one law at whatever level, then where do you stop excusing? Does somebody get so powerful and so important in this country when you set this kind of precedent—that somebody gets so powerful and important that we waive those other laws on their behalf? They can break our established laws, and we will waive it because they're so important to our country. We've got to have them, no matter what? I don't think so. I really don't think so.

I really think that's the kind of precedent that you saw starting in one of the most law-and-order places on Earth, Germany in the 1920s. And look

what happened when they excused one law and then another and then another and then another. And then if you were a certain party member, it didn't pertain to you. And if you were a certain official, it didn't pertain to you. Then, they made the laws. That's not America.

We have to preserve the rule of law. I think my friend understands this seems to be going way off, but it's not way off. Once you start saying it's okay to do something that's breaking the law, then where do you draw the line at the next thing? Is not paying your taxes and not having the law apply to you here, does that mean the next step is you might take stimulus money and stick it in your pocket? Or you might do something else and we will excuse that because they're really important and they're trying to do a good thing for the country, and keep going and going—and what do you have? Lawless society.

I yield back to my friend from Georgia for a comment.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. I thank my friend for yielding. Let me just say this; that there were several appointees that the President made after his election and it was discovered that they had tax problems. One former Senator that was looked at for the Health and Human Services Secretary excused himself because he had tax problems. There were other people that had been appointed that had tax problems that excused themselves.

We need to point out, I think, to my friend from Texas that Mr. Geithner's problems were pointed out prior to his approval or confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. CARTER. That's right.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. And so this brings in another whole new question. Is this something that we're going to accept? Is this something that's supposed to be accepted? I just don't think so. I think of our brethren—I think it was a mistake on their part when they knew exactly what had gone on, and they still went ahead with the confirmation process, whereas they should have just continued to ask questions and got more information on this.

But I think it talks about character when the people that were under nomination—I mean, let's face it. It's quite an honor to be nominated to serve in the Cabinet of any President in this country. What an honor. But with that comes some personal responsibility. I think some of these nominees realize that what they were going to be doing was going to be a reflection on the administration. And not just the administration, but the rule of law, as you talked about, and how it affects and applies to everybody.

And so it's with that that I think the gentleman from Texas has done a great job. And I've signed, I think, both of the pieces of legislation, the Rangel rule and the Geithner penalty waiver act. I think that's something that we can do to show the American people

that we want to see some equal treatment. But I just wanted to bring into account this personal responsibility that people have to recognize; that if they have done something wrong or gotten treatment that was unfair, if they just recuse themselves from the nomination.

Mr. CARTER. And let me just be clear on this from what I previously said. By doing the Rangel rule, which basically says everybody else gets treated the same, it's to give you that equal protection under the law that we promise in our Constitution. I'm not saying it's the right thing to do. I'm saying the right thing to do is for Mr. Geithner to pay the penalties that everybody else pays. I'm saying the right thing to do is for Mr. RANGEL to pay the interest and penalties that everybody else pays. But if that's a precedent being established by this administration at this time, then everybody ought to be treated equally. It's only fair.

I will tell you it's probably a bad precedent. And I would argue that. I'll tell you that I don't expect this to pass. But I do expect us to raise the issue. And that's a way to raise the issue; to say to the American people just what the President said: There's no two sets of standards, one for the powerful and one for the ordinary guy who pays his taxes. It's exactly what this is all about. This is just as simple as those words from our President of the United States. There's no two sets of standards. If we are going to reinforce and continue to reinforce and not call into account the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, if we're going to continue to do that, then at some point in time these two bills that I've offered and that my friend has joined me in, that should become the law of the United States, because now we have decided that this particular offense is no longer a violation of the rule of law.

So, from now on, we pay our taxes when we get around to it, and there's no punishment attached to it. Maybe that is fair. Maybe we'd all be happy with that. Probably would. But I'm not advocating that as good policy. I'm advocating good policy is everybody be treated equally. That's what I'm advocating.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Isn't it ironic that the chairman of the committee that writes the tax laws and the Secretary who is head of the Treasury, that is really the boss of the IRS, are the two with the tax problems. Mr. RANGEL being chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, I felt it was interesting when he admitted that he didn't realize what the law was. I can't remember his exact quote, but basically he didn't realize that he was breaking the law. But from the constituents that have called me, and I don't know about the gentleman, what your calls have been like, they have told me that the Internal Revenue

Service tells them that ignorance is no excuse.

Mr. CARTER. That's right.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. That ignorance is no excuse. It doesn't matter if you know that that was a tax law or not. If you don't pay, and if you don't file correctly, you're going to pay penalty and interest.

Now the chairman also made a comment that he got his accountant to figure up what he felt like he owed and send the Internal Revenue a check for that. Now here, again, I have had my constituents tell me that they have never had the IRS tell them, Look, you just figure up what you think you owe us and send us a check and we're all square. They typically send a bill and tell you what you owe them, plus what the penalty is, plus what the interest is.

Now it's up to the taxpayer to prove that they don't owe that. It's not the responsibility of the Internal Revenue to show you why you do owe that tax or why you do owe that penalty or interest. It's up to the taxpayers. It's the taxpayer's responsibility to tell you why you don't. So talking about the double standards. When you find yourself in that situation and you say, Well, I'll get my accountant to figure up what I think that I owe you, and I'll send you a check, and we'll all be square—that doesn't square with the typical taxpayer and how they're treated by the Internal Revenue Service.

So we've got the gentleman that actually writes the laws and the rules that govern the IRS and what our tax code is that said, I don't understand it. But, according to IRS and every other citizen, ignorance is no excuse.

Mr. CARTER. Reclaiming my time for a moment, that's exactly right, and I agree with my friend from Georgia. I will say this. This all started when Chairman RANGEL stood at that podium right there and told us about his problems. And, actually, I took it as a very courageous—if I had been his lawyer, it would have made me a little nervous—statement by Mr. RANGEL, that he was laying it all out in front of us. And nothing about what he said really concerned me. I thought he was trying to work through the issues and let somebody determine whether or not what he had done had been a violation of our ethic rules or the law. But he paid the taxes and he would pay penalties and interest, if assessed, and it popped into my head, There's no option. I have never ever known anybody to have an option. They're going to be assessed.

You might bargain your way out of something, depending on the numbers. You might make a little bit of a deal of with them. I've never known anybody that didn't get the letter that my friend from Georgia just described that told you what the penalties are and what the interest is for what you have to pay. In fact, I think most CPAs that are doing your work for you are going to tell you, You should have paid on

the 15th. You're going to owe some penalty, and you're going to owe some interest. Bottom line. When I heard that, I waited to see if that was going to occur. And when it didn't, that's how this all started.

This also has an easy solution. It really does. That easy solution is: Pay the money. These are not poor people. Pay the money. Or at least show the world that due process had something to do with this and everybody has this opportunity to have this due process. I certainly think, at the minimum, when you're talking to that IRS agent who's talking to you about some taxes you failed to pay, you should very politely say, Can you explain to me how I go about getting treated the same way as Mr. Geithner and Mr. RANGEL got treated by the IRS? Don't be insulting. Don't make those people mad at you. No telling what they'll do to you. Might audit you.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. If you would yield for just a minute.

Mr. CARTER. I yield back.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. I was going to say that at least Mr. RANGEL said that he had forgotten that he owned this property or that this rental income had come in. And so that was his explanation. Mr. Geithner, I don't think, had that same explanation, because if I understand the information correctly and the evidence correctly, he was actually told by that company that he was being paid this additional money to pay those taxes that was due from the money he had received. I'm not sure what the gentleman has got up there.

Mr. CARTER. This is exactly what you're talking about. At the bottom it said—this is something that Mr. Geithner signed when he got his money from—his statements and all this stuff from the International Monetary Fund. In accordance with General Administrative Order No. 5, revision so and so and so and so, I wish to apply for a tax allowance from the U.S. Federal and State income taxes and the differences between the self-employed and employed obligation of the United States Social Security, and I will pay on my Fund income. I authorize the Fund or any of the staff members designated by it for the purpose of ascertaining from the appropriate tax authorities whether tax returns were received. And he certifies that he will pay those taxes.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Is that false swearing?

Mr. CARTER. Well, that is false swearing.

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Mr. WESTMORELAND. Isn't that against the law? I think it is in Georgia.

Mr. CARTER. In Texas, that's against the law.

I will stop. We're talking on top of each other. I'm sorry. I have learned a long time ago from court reporters that talking on top of each other is a cardinal sin for court reporters. I have

worked with them now going on 30 years of my life.

Seriously, that is exactly right. There is another crime in false swearing on a Federal form. And you know what, it may be a mistake. I'm not saying Mr. Geithner wasn't so busy—he is a busy man—that he forgot. He forgot? Well, it's convenient. If you read the newspaper report, when they caught him on '03, '04, he took care of it.

Now he should have had a memory jolt when he got caught on '03 and '04 that he really didn't do it on '01 and '02, but he didn't have that memory jolt. He paid that and then got ready to be Secretary of the Treasury. Somebody said, Oops. Wait a minute. What about '01 and '02? Well, he went back and paid that. So I don't know. It looks like special privileges to me.

Once again, just like I started off saying, this is about the rule of law. It keeps our society together. And if we start waiving it for individuals or groups or whatever, once we start down that path, who makes that decision, and what does it do to the rest of us? Do we ever want to get into a situation like that which was gotten into in Nazi Germany and in Communist Russia where, for certain people, the laws didn't apply to them at all. For certain organizations, the law didn't apply to them. Do we want to go there?

You say, That's crazy. It's like that leak in that dike over there in Holland that we got that story about. Once that little trickle past the rule of law starts, where does it stop? If you don't plug that hole, what happens next? It's what happens next that Americans seem to be worried about.

I will yield back to my friend from Georgia.

Mr. WESTMORELAND. Well, I just want to say this to my friend from Texas, in closing, I appreciate you taking the leadership on this. I know this is not an easy subject for you to broach every week when you come down here, but we have to be serious about this. We are a country of laws, and regardless of whether some people think they can disregard them or not, that's not the way we operate. We all fall victim to this, but I think it's our responsibility to continually point it out and to point the way that we need to be going on this. I just want to tell you how much I appreciate you doing this week in and week out. I feel honored to be able to join you tonight.

Mr. CARTER. I thank you for joining me and being always loyal to come up here and help me out. I do appreciate that, and I appreciate the others that do too.

I think it's time to wrap up our time here today by saying that you're right. There is nothing easy about talking about your colleagues. I'm the first to say that people make mistakes. I have made mistakes, and every human being that's ever been around, I think, has made some kind of mistake, with possibly one exception. I won't go into that.

But the facts are that the rule of law is such an important part of keeping America what we are. You know, we brag about the land of the free and the home of the brave. We're only free and we only have the freedom to do the things we want to do because we establish rules that we're all willing to live by. So when you go out and you try to work on something, you know there are rules that pertain, and if you follow those rules, you can go forward. The only restriction that you have on your freedom to go forward in your life is that you've agreed to certain rules under the law. And you who abide by those rules should be horribly offended when some big shot, some politician gets special treatment.

I don't want to be a part of a group where somebody is accused of getting special treatment. I don't think any Member of this House really wants to be in that position. It's difficult to talk about these things, but somebody's got to do it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ABERCROMBIE (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Mr. BARROW (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Ms. MCCOLLUM (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and until 11 a.m. December 2.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of attending the President's speech at West Point.

Mr. KIRK (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of attending the President's speech at West Point.

Mr. SHIMKUS (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of attending the President's speech at West Point.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. WOOLSEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFazio, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WOLF, for 5 minutes, today, December 2, 3 and 4.

Mr. POE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today, December 2, 3, 4 and 7.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today and December 2.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. JONES, for 5 minutes, today, December 2, 3, 4 and 7.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia, for 5 minutes, December 7.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on November 20, 2009 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 995. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10355 Northeast Valley Road in Rollingbay, Washington, as the "John 'Bud' Hawk Post Office".

H.R. 1516. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 37926 Church Street in Dade City, Florida, as the "Sergeant Marcus Mathes Post Office".

H.R. 1713. To name the South Central Agricultural Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture in Lane, Oklahoma, and the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 310 North Perry Street in Bennington, Oklahoma, in honor of former Congressman Wesley "Wes" Watkins.

H.R. 2004. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4282 Beach Street in Akron, Michigan, as the "Akron Veterans Memorial Post Office".

H.R. 2215. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 140 Merriman Road in Garden City, Michigan, as the "John J. Shiven Post Office Building".

H.R. 2760. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1615 North Wilcox Avenue in Los Angeles, California, as the "Johnny Grant Hollywood Post Office Building".

H.R. 2972. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 West Edward Street in Erath, Louisiana, as the "Conrad DeRouen, Jr. Post Office".

H.R. 3119. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 867 Stockton Street in San Francisco, California, as the "Lim Poon Lee Post Office".

H.R. 3386. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1165 2nd Avenue in Des Moines, Iowa, as the "Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans Memorial Post Office".

H.R. 3547. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 936 South 250 East in Provo, Utah, as the "Rex E. Lee Post Office Building".

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 2, 2009, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4746. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final

rule — Citrus Canker; Movement of Fruit from Quarantined Areas [Docket No.: APHIS-2009-0023] (RIN: 0579-AC96) received October 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4747. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation and Regulatory Law, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule — Production Incentives for Cellulosic Biofuels; Reverse Auction Procedures and Standards (RIN: 1904-AB73) received October 16, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4748. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Early Warning Reporting Regulations [Docket No.: NHTSA-2008-0169; Notice 2] (RIN: 2127-AK28) received October 20, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4749. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Technical Amendment of Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule [EPA-HQ-OEI-2003-0001; FRL-8980-7] (RIN: 2025-AA26) received November 10, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4750. A letter from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Amendment of Section 73.622(i), Final DTV Table of Allotments, Television Broadcast Stations (Jackson and Laurel, Mississippi) [MB Docket No.: 09-156] received October 20, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4751. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Criminal Penalties; Unauthorized Introduction of Weapons [NRC-2008-0458] (RIN: 3150-AI31) received October 13, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4752. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's report on progress toward a negotiated solution of the Cyprus question covering the period August 1 through September 30, 2009, pursuant to Section 620C(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and in accordance with Section 1(a)(6) of Executive Order 13313; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4753. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 113-09, certification of a proposed amendment to a manufacturing license agreement for the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad, pursuant to section 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4754. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 129-09, certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement to include the export of technical data, and defense services, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4755. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 099-09, certification of a proposed technical assistance agreement to include the export of technical data, and defense services, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4756. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State,

transmitting Transmittal No. DDTC 110-09, certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad, pursuant to section 36(c) and 36(d) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4757. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a proposed removal from the United States Munitions List of civil aircraft equipped with the Guardian System Aircraft Provisioning Kit (APK), pursuant to Section 38(f)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4758. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a proposed removal from the United States Munitions List of civil aircraft equipped with the Biz Jet Matador Installation Kit (A-Kit), pursuant to Section 38(f)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4759. A letter from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-232, "First Congregational United Church of Christ Property Tax Abatement Temporary Act of 2009"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4760. A letter from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-233, "Neighborhood Supermarket Tax Relief Clarification Temporary Act of 2009"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4761. A letter from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. ACT 18-231, "Police and Firefighter Post-Retirement Health Benefits Temporary Amendment Act of 2009"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

4762. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an alternative plan for locality pay increase payable to civilian Federal employees covered by the General Schedule (GS) and certain other pay systems in January 2010, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5305(a)(3); (H. Doc. No. 111-78); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and ordered to be printed.

4763. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Migratory Bird Hunting; Approval of Tungsten-Iron-Fluoropolymer Shot Alloys as Nontoxic for Hunting Waterfowl and Coots; Availability of Final Environmental Assessment [Docket No.: FWS-R9-MB-2009-0003] (RIN: 1018-AW46) received October 22, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4764. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Greenland Turbot in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0810141351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XS03) received October 28, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4765. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 620 of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 0910091344-9056-02] (RIN: 0648-XR90) received October 28, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4766. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pollock in Statistical Area 630 of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No.: 0910091344-9056-02] (RIN: 0648-XR91) received October 28, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4767. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Spiny Dogfish Fishery Commercial Period 1 Quota Harvested [Docket No.: 060418103-6181-02] (RIN: 0648-XR84) received October 28, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4768. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery; Closure of the Limited Access General Category Scallop Fishery to Individual Fishing Quota Scallop Vessels [Docket No.: 070817467-8554-02] (RIN: 0648-XR58) received October 28, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4769. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries in the Western Pacific; Compensation to Federal Commercial Bottomfish and Lobster Fishermen Due to Fishery Closures in the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands [Docket No.: 080304370-91192-02] (RIN: 0648-AW52) received October 28, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4770. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and South Atlantic; Snapper-grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic; Closure of the July-December 2009 Commercial Fishery for Vermilion Snapper in the South Atlantic [Docket No.: 040205043-4043-01] (RIN: 0648-XR06) received October 28, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4771. A letter from the Director of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 0801041351-9087-02] (RIN: 0648-XR71) received October 28, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4772. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Scup Fishery; Adjustment to the 2009 Winter II Quota [Docket No.: 0809251266-81485-02] (RIN: 0648-XQ56) received October 28, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4773. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Modification of the Gear Requirements for the U.S./

Canada Management Area [Docket No.: 080521698-9067-02] (RIN: 0648-XR42) received October 28, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4774. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's "Major" final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Secretarial Final Interim Action; Rule Extension [Docket No.: 080521698-9067-02] (RIN: 0648-AW87) received November 13, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

4775. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's "Major" final rule — Oil Pollution Prevention; Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Rule — Amendments [EPA-HQ-OPA-2007-0584; FRL-8979-8] (RIN: 2050-AG16) November 10, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4776. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms Program Regulations and Implementation Regulations for the Community Trade Adjustment Assistance Program [Docket No.: 090429810-91212-02] (RIN: 0610-AA65) received October 13, 2009, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services, and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of November 19, 2009]

Mr. BERMAN: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H.R. 2194. A bill to amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 to enhance United States diplomatic efforts with respect to Iran by expanding economic sanctions against Iran; with an amendment (Rept. 111-342 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

[Submitted on December 1, 2009]

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee: Committee on Science and Technology. H.R. 3029. A bill to establish a research, development, and technology demonstration program to improve the efficiency of gas turbines used in combined cycle power generation systems; with an amendment (Rept. 111-343). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee: Committee on Science and Technology. H.R. 3598. A bill to ensure consideration of water intensity in the Department of Energy's energy research, development, and demonstration programs to help guarantee efficient, reliable, and sustainable delivery of energy and water resources; with an amendment (Rept. 111-344). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 3963. A bill to provide specialized training to Federal air marshals (Rept. 111-345). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 3980. A bill to provide for identifying and eliminating redundant reporting requirements and developing meaningful performance metrics for

homeland security preparedness grants, and for other purposes. (Rept. 111-346). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. House Resolution 28. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Transportation Security Administration should, in accordance with the congressional mandate provided for in the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, enhance security against terrorist attack and other security threats to our Nation's rail and mass transit lines; with amendments (Rept. 111-347). Referred to the House Calendar.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

(Omitted from the Record of November 19, 2009)

H.R. 2194. Referral to the Committees on Financial Services, Oversight and Government Reform, and Ways and Means for a period ending not later than December 4, 2009.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. HOLT (for himself, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BACA, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GRAYSON, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. DEGETTE):

H.R. 4159. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to require local educational agencies and schools to implement integrated pest management programs to minimize the use of pesticides in schools and to provide parents, guardians, and employees with notice of the use of pesticides in schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 4160. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to conduct and coordinate a research program on hormone disruption, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 4161. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to develop multidisciplinary research centers regarding women's health and disease prevention, and for other purposes; to the

Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OLSON:

H.R. 4162. A bill to amend the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 to make permanent the authority of the Secretary of the Army to accept and expend funds contributed by non-Federal public entities to expedite the evaluation of permits under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 4163. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to exclude from income unemployment benefits received for a continuous period exceeding 26 weeks; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HERGER:

H.R. 4164. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to provide for a phased-in increase of chargeable premium rates for properties affected by updated Flood Insurance Rate Maps; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington:

H.R. 4165. A bill to extend through December 31, 2010, the authority of the Secretary of the Army to accept and expend funds contributed by non-Federal public entities to expedite the processing of permits; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RODRIGUEZ:

H.R. 4166. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to educational assistance for health professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. STUPAK:

H.R. 4167. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize 3 or more Commissioners of the Federal Communications Commission to hold nonpublic collaborative discussions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TEAGUE (for himself, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. INSLEE):

H.R. 4168. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the definition of cellulosic biofuel to include algae-based biofuel for purposes of the cellulosic biofuel producer credit and the special allowance for cellulosic biofuel plant property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself,

Ms. PELOSI, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HIMES, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. ELLISON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HARE, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GRAYSON, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. HONDA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Mr. CLEAVER):

H. Con. Res. 216. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of World AIDS Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each

case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself, Mr. DICKS, Mr. REICHERT, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, and Mr. McDERMOTT):

H. Res. 939. A resolution extending condolences to the families of Sergeant Mark Renninger, Officer Tina Griswold, Officer Ronald Owens, and Officer Greg Richards; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATTI (for himself, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. KIND, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BUYER, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MINNICK, Mr. BERRY, Mr. WAMP, Mr. JONES, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. PIERLUISI, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BOCCIERI, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. HOLDEN, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. CAO, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. LOEBACK, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. AUSTRIA, Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. TURNER, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. JORDAN of Ohio, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. BOYD, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. ISSA, Mr. BARTLETT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. WU, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. McKEON, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. WOLF, Mr. PAULSEN, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. INGLIS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. MASSA, Mr. KRATOVL, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. BOSWELL, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BOREN, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Ms. NORTON):

H. Res. 940. A resolution recognizing and honoring the National Guard on the occasion of its 373rd anniversary; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 21: Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan.
H.R. 39: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DOYLE, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. HARMAN.
H.R. 197: Mr. HEINRICH.
H.R. 205: Mr. ADERHOLT.
H.R. 211: Mr. BOREN, Mr. PETERSON, and Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
H.R. 235: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 270: Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 272: Mr. ROE of Tennessee and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 303: Mr. STUPAK and Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 444: Mr. HEINRICH and Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 450: Mr. CANTOR.
H.R. 537: Mr. ADLER of New Jersey and Mr. ELLSWORTH.
H.R. 564: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 571: Mr. ELLSWORTH, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 619: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 658: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 678: Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CLEAVER, and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 682: Mr. ELLSWORTH.
H.R. 690: Mr. MEEK of Florida and Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 734: Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 789: Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland.
H.R. 840: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 847: Ms. NORTON, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. CAO.
H.R. 868: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 877: Mr. ELLSWORTH.
H.R. 930: Mr. NADLER of New Jersey and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 953: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 980: Mr. HILL.
H.R. 995: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 1020: Mr. McNERNEY.
H.R. 1079: Mr. BACA and Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 1086: Mr. WAMP and Mr. McKEON.
H.R. 1126: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 1137: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 1175: Mr. BISHOP of New Jersey.
H.R. 1177: Mr. SNYDER.
H.R. 1189: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1207: Mr. REYES, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, and Mr. BOREN.
H.R. 1326: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. MITCHELL, Ms. SUTTON, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 1454: Mr. ENGEL, Ms. RICHARDSON, and Mr. MCCAUL.
H.R. 1470: Mr. SCHOCK.
H.R. 1517: Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 1523: Mr. WU.
H.R. 1526: Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HARE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 1545: Ms. SUTTON, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. MASSA.
H.R. 1549: Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. OLIVER, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MICHAUD, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 1552: Mr. ELLSWORTH.
H.R. 1557: Mr. BOUCHER and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.
H.R. 1691: Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1718: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 1765: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 1770: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN and Mr. MURPHY of New Jersey.
H.R. 1799: Mr. THORNBERRY and Mrs. BLACKBURN.
H.R. 1806: Mr. MINNICK, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. CARNAHAN, and Mr. CROWLEY.
H.R. 1826: Mr. SARBANES and Mrs. HALVORSON.
H.R. 1831: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 1844: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. NADLER of New Jersey.
H.R. 1894: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 1912: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. OBERSTAR.
H.R. 1927: Mr. LATOURETTE.
H.R. 1956: Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 1987: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2002: Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey.
H.R. 2035: Mr. ELLSWORTH.
H.R. 2057: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 2070: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2112: Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. PETERS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. TIM MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2134: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 2139: Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 2149: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. BOREN, Mr. KIND, Mr. MCCAUL, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 2159: Mr. HALL of New York.
H.R. 2190: Mr. MASSA and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 2194: Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN and Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 2254: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. SCHWARTZ, Mr. MCCOTTER, Ms. WATERS, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, and Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 2279: Mr. BACA, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. CARNAHAN.
H.R. 2324: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. McMAHON, Ms. WATSON, Mr. FARR, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. PIN-GREE of Maine, and Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 2329: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. REYES, and Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 2365: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 2377: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 2378: Mr. BACHUS and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
H.R. 2381: Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland.
H.R. 2408: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Mr. DENT.
H.R. 2414: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 2450: Mr. BERRY.
H.R. 2455: Ms. BERKLEY.
H.R. 2517: Ms. WATERS, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 2528: Mr. WU, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. PIN-GREE of Maine, and Mrs. BONO MACK.
H.R. 2555: Mr. CLAY.
H.R. 2568: Mr. ELLSWORTH and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2624: Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 2628: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 2697: Mr. PETERSON and Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
H.R. 2698: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 2699: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 2746: Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 2866: Mr. GINGREY of Georgia.
H.R. 2923: Ms. HIRONO and Mr. McINTYRE.
H.R. 2969: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 3011: Mr. ELLSWORTH.
H.R. 3012: Mr. HODES and Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 3017: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 3019: Mr. RADANOVICH and Mr. McNERNEY.
H.R. 3026: Ms. NORTON and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 3027: Ms. NORTON, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3028: Ms. NORTON and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 3035: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 3053: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 3185: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3238: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 3249: Ms. CHU and Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 3286: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. MOORE of Kansas.
H.R. 3290: Mr. POLIS of Colorado.
H.R. 3307: Mr. BOYD.
H.R. 3328: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. POLIS of Colorado.
H.R. 3336: Ms. MARKEY of Colorado.
H.R. 3339: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. POLIS of Colorado.
H.R. 3380: Mr. ELLSWORTH.
H.R. 3381: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3382: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 3402: Mr. MINNICK, Mr. HOLDEN, and Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 3412: Mr. HOLDEN.
H.R. 3463: Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. DENT, and Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
H.R. 3486: Ms. SUTTON.
H.R. 3493: Mr. CARNEY.
H.R. 3535: Mr. ADLER of New Jersey.
H.R. 3554: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 3577: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 3589: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SIREN, and Mr. ADLER of New Jersey.
H.R. 3592: Mr. WU.
H.R. 3598: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. WU, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. McNERNEY, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. TITUS, Mr.

TONKO, Mrs. DAHLKEMPER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, and Mr. HOLT.
 H.R. 3627: Mr. CARNEY.
 H.R. 3652: Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 3666: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
 H.R. 3688: Mr. MURPHY of New York.
 H.R. 3693: Mr. CARTER, Mrs. BONO MACK, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
 H.R. 3710: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. NADLER of New York, and Mr. OLVER.
 H.R. 3721: Mr. COHEN and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
 H.R. 3731: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
 H.R. 3734: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. BARROW.
 H.R. 3745: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
 H.R. 3757: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
 H.R. 3765: Mr. SOUDER and Mr. HOEKSTRA.
 H.R. 3778: Mr. CAMP and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
 H.R. 3799: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 3827: Ms. PINGREE of Maine.
 H.R. 3836: Mr. PASCARELL.
 H.R. 3837: Mr. HIMES.
 H.R. 3852: Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 3856: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
 H.R. 3904: Mr. SCHAUER.
 H.R. 3905: Mr. WAMP, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. ELLSWORTH, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. CARTER, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. LOEBSACK.
 H.R. 3907: Mr. REICHERT, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. HERSETH SANDLIN, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. LANCE, Mr. FARR, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 3918: Mr. KIND.
 H.R. 3929: Mr. DAVIS of Alabama.
 H.R. 3943: Mr. HIMES, Mr. SABLAN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. STARK, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
 H.R. 3960: Mr. WEINER and Mr. MASSA.
 H.R. 3966: Mr. DELAHUNT and Mr. DOGGETT.
 H.R. 3986: Ms. WATERS.
 H.R. 3995: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 4021: Mr. SESTAK, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 4034: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
 H.R. 4036: Mr. MASSA and Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 4037: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mr. FATTAH.
 H.R. 4046: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCMAHON, and Mr. SHULER.
 H.R. 4067: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. CLAY, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mr. POLIS of Colorado, Mr. KIND, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. KAGEN.
 H.R. 4072: Mr. BARROW, and Mr. SIMPSON.
 H.R. 4075: Mr. BARROW, Mr. GERLACH, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.
 H.R. 4090: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 4100: Mrs. BLACKBURN and Mr. RADANOVICH.
 H.R. 4103: Mr. CARTER.
 H.R. 4104: Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania and Mr. SHULER.
 H.R. 4109: Ms. BERKLEY.
 H.R. 4110: Ms. FOXX, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. HOEKSTRA.
 H.R. 4114: Mr. COHEN, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. BACA, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. HIRONO, and Ms. TITUS.
 H.R. 4122: Ms. HIRONO and Mr. BERMAN.
 H.R. 4124: Mr. CAO.
 H.R. 4126: Mr. MICHAUD and Ms. HIRONO.
 H.R. 4127: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 4130: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. HONDA.
 H.R. 4138: Mr. CAMP and Mr. RADANOVICH.
 H.R. 4140: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. LEE of California.
 H. Con. Res. 137: Mr. WU and Ms. DeLAURO.
 H. Con. Res. 197: Mr. POSEY and Mr. MEEK of Florida.
 H. Con. Res. 200: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H. Con. Res. 204: Mr. ROSKAM, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. POMEROY.
 H. Con. Res. 213: Mr. SERRANO and Mr. HONDA.
 H. Res. 55: Mr. WEINER, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Ms. BALDWIN, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H. Res. 111: Mr. HARE.
 H. Res. 416: Mr. SERRANO.
 H. Res. 494: Mr. SNYDER.
 H. Res. 847: Mr. CASTLE.
 H. Res. 862: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. HARE, and Mr. PATRICK J. MURPHY of Pennsylvania.
 H. Res. 879: Mr. BARROW, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. HONDA.
 H. Res. 898: Mr. LANGEVIN.
 H. Res. 900: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. BARTLETT, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. KIRK.
 H. Res. 905: Mr. PASCARELL, Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. HALL of New York, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. FILNER, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. HOLT, and Mr. ENGEL.
 H. Res. 907: Mr. ARCURI, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. MCMAHON, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. NADLER of New York, Mr. PASCARELL, and Mr. TOWNS.
 H. Res. 911: Mr. DENT and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
 H. Res. 920: Mr. THORNBERRY.
 H. Res. 922: Mr. THORNBERRY and Mr. KLINE of Minnesota.
 H. Res. 926: Ms. HIRONO, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.
 H. Res. 933: Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. KILDEE, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.
 H. Res. 934: Mr. SCHAUER, Mr. KILDEE, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

84. The SPEAKER presented a petition of City of Miami, Florida, relative to Resolution R-09-0466 urging the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate to support the "Humanity and Pets Partnered Through the Years (HAPPY) Act"; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.